FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 272 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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I have prepared an oil Muzfari Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegeterian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Musgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
18th November.	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
8th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,253
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8 965
16th March ..	MATIANA	8,600
30th ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

1922.		
19th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th February	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
16th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
17th Novr. ..	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi 10.-30 A.M.
18th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
23rd ,,	BANDRA ..	P. Gulf viaKarachi
29th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1202.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE:
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	15 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	T. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,674	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Holmberg..	5100.	18th November.
S.S. Jalaputra..	8310.	30th November.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,958,000
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HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
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9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
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PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora. Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ASSETS EXCEED... ... Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1906).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. ASKAR & CO.,
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9, Dadoo Building,
Marine street, Fort, Bombay.
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Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £ 26,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,506,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Cheribon	Palembang	Tegal
Djember	Pekalongan	Telok-Betong
Djocja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Samarang	Weltevreden
Langsa	Soerabaia	
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN,
Mng. Agent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE. FIRE. MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation. Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 360.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

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PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM,
WILL POWER,
NERVE FORCE,
CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,
is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published: It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., LITT. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?
For Further Information Apply to:—
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TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE.
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY.
BOMBAY NO. 8

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhoby's itchas and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not money back. Price per phial As. 12. Packing and Postage As. 6 3 phials. Packing and Postage free.
SOVEREIGN AND CO.
Kasim Mehta Buildings Room No. 23 3rd floor, 11 and 12 Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER for Ginning Factory with thorough knowledge of Gas Engine working. Apply personally THE HIND ENGINEERING CO., 306/8, Nagdevi, Street, Bombay.
A R5496

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST. Apply stating salary required C/o. Box No. 8708, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5473

THE INDUSTRIAL MILLS AND COTTON CO., LTD.—1, Nursing's Lane, Calcutta. WANTED AGENTS to sell shares of Cotton Mills, Cotton Garden, Match Factory and Tea Gardens on monthly salary of Rs. 100-5-125 or on commission up to Rs. 10 per cent. Apply to the SECRETARY.
A 14826

SALARY Rs. 100-250 p. m. in 30 days. W can help you to these salaries. W have done this for others. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAY BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest-speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1 Rawalpindi.

THE BENGAL POULTRY, FISHERY AND TRADING CO. LTD.—WANTED smart and influential AGENTS immediately to sell shares of the above Company (a purely prosperous national concern) on decent commission or pay. Please apply at once to the MANAGING AGENTS, 3, Raj Mohan Street, Calcutta.
A 14827

WANTED for the Lokmanya Rashtriya Vinayamandier and Mahavidyalay, Surat, an experienced B.A. or M.A. with History and Economics for the post of Principal. Apply to the Secretary, Rashtriya Kelwani Mandal-Lundchok, Surat, when testimonials stating age, experience, minimum salary required, etc.
R.5497.

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Equton Road, DELHI.
A 14837

WANTED A good STEWARD to manage all catering arrangements and specially those connected with large dinner and house parties big social functions and the entertaining of distinguished guests in the Palace of an important Ruling Prince in India. Goanese or non-Mohammedan with previous experience and capability of organisation and control preferred. Must be able to manage the Staff. Liberal salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 8701 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14833

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Fourth floor, two Blocks, airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5399

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floors of a ventilated new house at Mint Road, Fort, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R5464

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT a shop within the Fort. Apply stating location and terms to Box No. 8711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C14849

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL—The best and up-to-date Hindu Hotel in Bombay commanding a majestic view. Separate Bathrooms attached to each room. B. K. Palia Building, Carnac Road, Bhobi Talao. Best Family arrangements.
R5436

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
GA R5254

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

AUCTION OF SECONDHAND MOTOR CARS, Durkopp, Fiat, Bianchi, Charon, Talbot, King, Hudson, Clement-Bayard, American Six, Studebaker, Austin and Overlands on Saturday, 18th instant. Cars on view at INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle). Phone: 41992.
JA R5479

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5409

WANTED.—Second-hand big WATER TANKS. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 8714, Advt. Dept., Bombay "Chronicle."
A.R. 5503.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Government Diploma in Auditing and prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training, personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment. Apollo Street.
M R5454

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS for Turpentine, and the Mines of Black Lead, Cement Alum, Pebblestones, Iron, and Brass powder. Black lead can be recovered in large quantity investing small capital. For particulars communicate with the REVENUE MINISTER, Amb State, care of Dr. Mirza Yakub Beg. Ahmedin Building, Lahore.
R5485

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TEAKWOOD FOR SALE—Large quantity of Rajabarari Teakwood, "the best in the Central Provinces," both sawn and unsawn. Prices moderate. Delivery immediate. Special rates for large orders. Apply MANAGER, Rajabarari Estate, Timarni (G. I. P. Railway).
T R5416

JUST RECEIVED fresh stocks of Ham, Bacon, Gouda Edam and Cheddar Cheese. Apply HIRJIBHAI MANECKJI & Co., Parsi Bazar, Fort.
T R5455

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RED CROSS WEEK MATCHES.

ACCOMMODATION will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the **RED CROSS WEEK MATCHES** on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 1st and 2nd (Nov. and Dec.) 1922.

Admission tickets can be had **ON CASH PAYMENT ONLY** from the undersigned at the office of the P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA at the following rates, on and from 15th November 1922, between 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

GENTLEMEN.

SEASON TICKETS.

Class.	Rows No.	Members.	Non-Members.
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0
2nd,	3, 4 & 5	,, 7-0	,, 10-0
3rd	Remaining.	,, 3-0	,, 5-0

DAILY TICKETS.

Class.	Rows No.	Members.	Non-Members.
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 4-0
2nd	3, 4 & 5	,, 1-8	,, 2-8
3rd	Remaining.	,, 0-12	,, 1-0

All seats are reserved seats.

LADIES.

Special separate reserved 1ST CLASS accommodation available for Ladies at the following rates Season Ticket Rs. 5. Daily Ticket Re. 1-8.

M. M. AMERSEY (Goradia.)
B. N. BHAGVAT,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
14865

NOTICE.

THE Ipublic are hereby informed, that we, the undersigned are the sole-owners of the legal Monopoly of the following plays in respect of their performance viz (1) HACHMULACHA-BAP, (2) SANYASHACHA SANSAR, (3) SATTECHE GULAM, (4) TURUNGACHYA DARANT, by Mr. B. V. Varerkar; (5) RAKSHASI MATWAKANKSHA, by Mr. V. G. Joshi; (6) SHAHA SHIVAJI, by Mr. Y. N Tipnis. All professional dramatic companies, amateur clubs, private bodies and drama parties of school and college gatherings, etc., are also hereby warned that they will make themselves legally liable to us by their attempting to perform or performing the abovenamed plays.

PENDHARKAR & CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Bombay, dated 14th Nov. 1922.
C14860

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

TENDERS are invited for the following timber:—

Tender No. 1—for approximately 2,500 Tons of Indian Timber in logs and planks.

Tender No. 2—For approximately 1330 Tons of Burmah or Siam Teak squares and planks.

Copies of specifications, Terms, and conditions of tenders can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. per copy of each tender.

Tenders are returnable on Friday, the 15th December 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahalaxmi, Bombay....
TA C14842

MORVY RAILWAY

INVITES contractors to submit the tenders for the stationery required by the above Railway for the year ending December 1923. Tender forms for the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, by payment of Re. 1 per copy. They are to be submitted on or before 6th December 1922 in sealed envelopes.

Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened.
TA C14836

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4506 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 2nd day of October, 1922.
Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. HARSUKHDAS BALKISSONDAS, a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay, at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. CARRIMBHOY JALALBHOY AND CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Bhusari Moholla, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 5,000 for principal due to them by the Defendants at the foot of the promissory note dated 8th May, 1922, for Rs. 5,000 as mentioned in the plaint and interest thereon at the rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per cent. per mensem from the 3rd day of July, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 30th November, 1922, at 11-30 a.m., of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees two hundred for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned, or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of October, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14864

EXHIBIT "A."

"LAXMI."

Rs. 5,000. Due 3rd July, 1922.
Bombay, 8th May, 1922.

(56) Fifty-six Khara days after date we promise to pay to Harsukhdas Balkissondas or order the sum of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand only for value received.

(Sd.)
i.e., Carrimbhoy Jalalbhoy and Co.
Brokers, Bhawanidas & Co.

The seal of the
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.,
No. 2313.
Bombay.

(On the back.)

No. 2342. Bombay, 29th April, 1922.
Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., at Nagdevi Street, by Mr. Nenamal Bhiwandas Hundi Rs. 4-8-0 only.

(Sd.) Deepsing Moolsing,
L. Stamp Vendor.

Pay the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or order.
(Sd.) Harsukhdas Balkissondas.
Received payment by Endorser.
For the Bank of Baroda, Ltd.,
(Sd.)
Manager.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1922 of OOYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on MONDAY, the 20th November, 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C14792

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3266 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 25th day of July 1922.
SUMMONS under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., incorporated under the Indian Companies' Acts having its Head Office at Simla and a Branch Office at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RUTABALLI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay. (2) HAJI ESMAIL GOOLMAHOMED & SON, a firm, carrying on business at Kasai Lane, Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 5,010-0-0 for Principal and notarial charges due to them by the 1st and 2nd Defendants jointly and severally at the foot of Hundi dated 12th January 1922, for Rs. 5,000 as mentioned in the Plaint herein costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent till payment of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,010-0-0 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 27th November, 1922, at 11-30 a.m.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 31st day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14862

EX. A.

Rs. 5,000 Bombay 12th January, 1922.
Due 19th March, 1922.

(63) Sixty-three days after date we promise to pay Messrs. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed and Son or order the sum of rupees five thousand only for value received.

Hundi Rs. 4-8-0.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited
B. G. No. 36
BOMBAY.
No. 200 of 1922
N. N. P.
20-3-1922
(Sd.) I. H. M.
N. F.

Accepted payable at
Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd.
(Sd.) Rutabli and Coy for
PIARALI GOLAMALI
(Sd.) RUTABALLI AND CO.,
Belassis Road.

(On the back)

Pay Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. Order
Per Pro Haji Esmail Goolmahomed and Son
(Sd.) E. E. Haji Abdulla Narani

No. 200 of 1922 Stamp Re. 1

Dishonoured this day by non payment on presentment for payment at the office of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited at Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay when payment was refused by Mr. G. T. Wright Accountant to the said Bank saying "No Funds" and on the same day presented for payment to Mr. Piarali Goolamali Manager of the Promissor's firm Messrs. Rutaballi and Co., at their place of business at Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay who refused to pay the same and said "My master has gone out on his return I will inform him about this Promissory Note."

Noted 29th March 1922 Bombay.

Notary's Charges	Rs.	8
Stamp	,,	1
Conveyance Hire	,,	1
	Rupees ...	10

(Sd., L. H. MOSLEY,
Notary Public
Bombay

Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Notaries Public, Bombay.

True Copy
CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the matter of F. F. Gordon Limited.
D. PUDUMJEE & CO. ..... Petitioners.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp has by an order dated the 16th day of October, 1922, appointed Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos of Bombay to be the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
C14863

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3265 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 25th day of July 1922.
Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD., incorporated under the Indian Companies Acts having its head office at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJI MAMED DAWOOD, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Masjid Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) SHANKARLAL GIRDHARLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gulal Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 5,019-0-0 for Principal and notarial charges due to them by the 1st and 2nd Defendants jointly and severally at the foot of two Hundis dated 30th January 1922 for Rs. 2,500 each as mentioned in the Plaint herein costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment: of which a copy is here to annexed you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default, of your obtaining such leave or, of appearance and derence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,019 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 27th November 1922 at 11-30 a.m.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule of the said Code.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHRAM SHAH Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 13th day of November, 1922.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

(Ex. A. (Collectively.)

LAXMI.

Rs. 2,500 Due 31st March, 1922.
Bombay, 30th January, 1922.
Hundi Rs. 2-4-0.

(60) Sixty khara days after date I promise to pay to Sankerlal Girdharlal or order the sum of Rs. (2,500). Two thousand and five hundred only for value received.

Accepted payable at the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.
HAJI MOMED DAWOOD.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.
HAJI MOMED DAWOOD,
Opp. Jakaria Musjid,
Brokers Bhawanidas & Co.
B. D. No. 357.
Bombay.

No. 219 of 1922.
N. N. P.
30-3-1922.
J. N. T. N. F.
(On the back.)

No. 1041 Bombay 25-11-21.
Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co. at Nagdevi Street by Nonamail, Hundi Rs. 2-4-0 only.

Sd. D. V. KOTHARE.
L. Stamp Vendor.

Pay Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. or Order
Sd. Shankarlal Girdharlal.

No. 219 of 1922. Stamp Re. 1.

Dishonoured this day by non payment on presentment for payment at the office of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. at Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay when payment was refused by Mr. G. T. Wright Accountant to the said Bank saying "No funds" and on the same day presented for payment to Mr. Haji Mamed Dawood the Promissor at his place of business at Musjid Bunder Road without the Fort of Bombay who refused to pay the same and said "I will arrange to pay this Promissory Note through my Broker Bhawanidas & Co."

Noted 30th March, 1922, Bombay.

Notary's Charges	Rs. 8-0-0
Stamp	Re. 1-0-0
Conveyance Hire	Rs. 1-0-0
	Rupees 10-0-0

J. NORMAN TAYLOR,
Notary Public Bombay.
True Copy
CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Notaries Public, Bombay.
Crawford Bayley & Co.

LAXMI

Rs. 2,500. Due 31st March, 1922
Bombay, 30th January, 1922.
Hundi Rs. 2-4-0.

(60) Sixty Khara days after date I promise to pay to Sankerlal Girdharlal or order the sum of Rs. (2,500) Two thousand and five hundred only for value received.

Accepted payable at The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. Bombay.
30-1-22.
HAJI MAMED DAWOOD,
Brokers Bhawanidas & Co.
Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd.,
B. D. No. 356
Bombay.
J. N. T. N. P.
No. 220 of 1922
N. N. P.
30-3-1922.
(on the back)

No. 1393. Bombay 25-11-21.
Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co. at Nagdevi Street by Nonamail Hundi Rs. 2-4-0 only.

Sd. D. R. KOTHARE.
L. Stamp Vendor.

Pay Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. or order.
(Sd.) Shankarlal Girdharlal

No. 220 of 1922 Stamp Re. 1.

Dishonoured this day by non payment on presentment for payment at the office of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited at Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay when payment was refused by Mr. G. T. Wright Accountant to the said Bank saying "No funds" and on the same day presented for payment to Mr. Haji Dawood the promissor at his place of business at Musjid Road without the Fort of Bombay who refused to pay the same and said I will arrange to pay this promissory note through my Brokers Bhawanidas & Co.

Noted 30th March 1922, Bombay.

Notary's Charges	Rs. 8-0-0
Stamp	Re. 1-0-0
Conveyance Hire	Rs. 0-0-0
	Rupees 9-0-0

MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Notaries Public Bombay
Sd. J. NORMAN TAYLOR,
Notary Public Bombay.
True Copy
MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
32 Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4321.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, NEAR THE MAHALAXMI STATION.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Chhotalal Jekisondas Vakil for the Vendor, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on FRIDAY, the 17th November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pazandari lease hold land being a part of 1650 square Yards of land demised under the indenture of Sub-Lease, dated seventeenth June One thousand nine hundred and two together with the messuage tenement dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Clarke Road, in the Byculla Flats, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 500 square yards be the same a little more or less and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 48 (22), Street No. 48U (in the Municipal Street known as Haines Road) and forming portion of a plot of land bearing New Survey No. 3422 and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to Adarji Behramji Daruwalla, on or towards the West by the property hereinunder secondly described on or towards the South by a passage of the Fazandar and beyond that by the property of Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and on or towards the North by a road or passage of the Fazandar and beyond that partly by the property of Mulji Damodardas and partly of Haji Abasally.

Pazandari lease hold land or ground con-

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of taining by admeasurement 330-6/9 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the premises described in the Indenture of Sub-Lease dated 26th January 1886 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay between the Foras Roads respectively known as Mahaluxmi and Haines Roads in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 48 (22A) and Street No. 48UA (in the Municipal Street known as Haines Road) and forming portion of a plot of land bearing New Survey No. 3422 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the said Sub-Lessors property and beyond that by the property of Usman Jamal and on or towards the North by the said Sub-Lessors property and on or towards the South by the Sub-Lessors property and beyond that by the property of Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Chhotalal Jekisondas Vakil for the Vendor at his Office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi Road, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th November 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE of household furniture Glass, Crockery and plated ware.

On SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1922, at 2nd floor Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, Robert's Jacobian styled dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen, jardiniers, sewing machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver shew-cases, gun, sectional book case pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, etc.

The property of R. Todd Esq., Deputy Agent to B. B. and C. I. Ry. and others.

Catalogues are printed and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th November 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

129 Apllo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF STAPLEH COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near the sea, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 2,470 bales of Oomra cotton.
400 bales of Compta cotton.
130 bales of Broach cotton.

Slightly damaged by fire and water in the late fire which occurred in the Jaitha of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc

About 120 cases Japanese Beer (Pint) Golf Brand.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse going in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. The Receiver appointed in suit No. 3742 of 1922 (Kapadia vs. Dharamsey).

1 Buick Motor Car No. 25028.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed articles such as Hammers, penknife, Bamboo sticks, Broken Ivory Bangles, Gavi etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 19th day of November, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT Auction at Parel Tank Road known as Chinchpokly Hill from Kala Chawki and next to the Tata receiving station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers corner cabinets, Ice boxes reclining sofas cane furniture, writing tables, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of late Mr P. Willies.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 221.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Electro-plateduare, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Belle Vue, Gowalia Tank Road, the following:—

Sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and lamp cooking utensils, English ice box cabinets, teapoys, silverware, electro-plateware, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. Shavakshaw S. Banaji, The furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALES.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, TEA SEEDS, HOLDALLS, BOOKS, BOOTS, WEARING APPAREL, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

By the order of the Postmaster General of Bombay.

Books, boots, watches, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned.

Property of several officers.

1 case pea seeds, 1 case stove burners with wicks, trunk with clothing etc. Holdall, tiffin baskets with carriers, boots, shoes, cycle cylinder, electric iron etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of defaulting indentors Messrs. Virji Dayal & Co., Vadgady, Mandvi.

40 casks Nitrate of Strontia (Powder).
20 casks Nitrate of Baryta (Powder).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
28 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of castorseeds, bags of linseeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of Dall, bags of Jawari, bags of Hirda bags of Tilseeds, bags of Mahaseeds, bags of G. nutsseeds, bags of bagree, bags of dry cocoanuts, cases of Bangles, cases of iron nails, cases of toorseeds bale of twist, cases of newspapers, bales of C P. Goods, Bales of F. Cotton, Empty Cylinders, Bundles of C. I. Sheets, Bundles of wooden handles, bundles of gunnybags, empty wooden casks, bags of Betalnuts, Bags of Kanker, Bale of Twine, Cask of oil, Bundles of jogree, bags of Sugar, Bundles of iron bars, bags of Leather pieces cases of luggage, loose iron bars, bundles of Umbrellas stick, bags of sweeping grain, empty Tins etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots of the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid the balance to be paid and goods removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1922.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on SATURDAY, 25th November, 1922, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

Lead M. H. and antimony alloy, brass, nickle cupro, Pewter, zinc, gunmetal, copper, aluminium ingots old, brass, copper, aluminium scrap, tents, I. P. flies and walls tin bread circular, lamp old, stoves, axes-pick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tin old, vices, locks, durries, Barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvils old, cordage cotton old, cells electric, cover canvas, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, shoals, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, pumps, wheels, boxes of sorts, mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, doosootic old tanks, balances spring, cable electric, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

R5471

A MAGNIFICIENT SAL FOREST.

(GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.)

AUCTION SALE, on 20-11-1922, of 460 acres of Sal forest. A great opportunity for making huge profits !! Life's only chance !!!

For particulars apply to the GUARDIAN and MANAGER, Mian Saheb's Estate, GORAKHPUR, U. P.

DR. S RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Over 20 years' Experience and awarded Gold Medals.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal druge. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nil" and S P Gravity 1015."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"GHIA BUILDINGS," Khetwadi Main Road,

Opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
"THE BAT"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"THE SILENT MASTER"

THE EMPIRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
SUNNY SIDE
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GET OUT AND GET UNDER

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE
STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON

Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
SEE IT TO-DAY

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day Double Programme
III INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODE
No. 7. At the mercy of Flames,
No. 8. The drop to death.
No. 9. Burning Strands
AND
Kohinoor Film Co's production
Krishna Maya.

Very Valuable Book
"Truth"

Gratis and Post Free

FOR A TIME ONLY.
Can be had from:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

AMUSEMENTS.

FRIDAY!

The day you must *not* forget! To-day is the day when she most positively expects to see you.

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

Shall we send you a formal invitation card!—Or shall we send a deputation of our reprensentative to you?

Or must we come and fetch you away in a car?—Oh *do* come!

A side-splitting two-reel Universal Century Comedy "The Mischievous Imp" in the programme.

To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! LAST CHANCE
A Supremely Charming Screen Version of Neil Burgess' Famous Thrilling
RURAL AMERICAN RACING DRAMA
THE COUNTY FAIR
An extraordinarily delightful Maurice Tourneur Super-production!
With an All-Star Cast
25—Race Horses—25! Hundreds of People!!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Chester Comedy: "ONE BEST PET"—featuring
SNOOKY THE MONKEY
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

TO-MORROW
THE CHARMING ENCHANTRESS
IS POSITIVELY COMING
in another Superb Universal Jewel Picture
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
To-morrow, Saturday—Mind you, at the
WEST-END CINEMA
WHO?
The most virile personality
PRISCILLA DEAN
in the most amazing melodrama ever screened
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

This Week. This Week.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
A picture adoptation of the most well-known story from the Hindu scriptures—highly interesting and instructive.
PITRODHAR OR
GANGA THE REDEEMER.
See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to the earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come.
In point of artistic photograpy—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
PRODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY the well-known
STAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3 30.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sanjit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD,
on
Saturday 18th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
unday 19th November 1922, at 3 p. m.
(S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A MOST BEAUTIFUL & CHARMING PICTURE FROM THE INDIAN MYTHOLOGY.
SATI-ANUSUYA
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS at 3-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
Gandarv Natak Mandali
Saturday 18th November 1922 (8 p.m.)
Night
MANAPAMAN
Sunday 19th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
EAKACH PYALA

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 16.

There has been local rain in South-east Madras with few falls in Tenasserim. Mergui has had three-quarters of an inch, Tinnevelly two, Madras nine, and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—No large change.

WEATHER IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Weather in Madras is again very wet after a sunny day. Early last evening the sky became suddenly overcast and by eleven o'clock rain began falling heavily accompanied by thunder and lightning which continued throughout the night with the result that this morning streets were practically flooded, low-lying places being waist deep in water. Vehicular traffic including tram service is stopped. Reports of house collapse are being received but there have been no casualties so far. Train service between Park and Beach stations is suspended. This morning there is a respite in the rain but the sky is still overcast, threatening another downpour. Last night rainfall recorded 9-3 inches—a record fall in Madras for six hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.
Fahr ... ... 29·943 inches.
Temperature of Air ... ... 81.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... ... 71.4 "
Dew Point ... ... 66.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ... ... 0.616 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ... ... 1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air ... 88.9 "
Minimum temperature of Air ... 74.4 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight ENE,E,SE,SSE,NW,NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight ... ... 134 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
T	21	m 0 39	30 2	21	m 6 44	17 1
		0 32a	27 5		6 30	4 10
W	22	m 1 21	29 8	22	m 7 28	18 4
		1 15a	26 8		7 8a	15 10
T	16	m 8 32	27 4	16	2 30	18 8
		9 30a	28 1		30a	15 9
F	17	m 9 26	27 9	17	m 3 26	18 3
		10 21a	29 2		3 46a	14 10
S	18	m 10 17	28 1	18	m 4 18	17 10
		11 9a	29 11		4 50a	14 2
S	19	m 11 5	28 1	19	m 5 3	17 8
		11 55a	30 3		5 12a	14 0
M	20	m 11 50	5 5a	20	m 12 8	19
		m	5 52a		14 2	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 4m
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, N v. 5th. 6h. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22o.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th h5 36.4m. a.m. First; Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th November, 1922. giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect in the south-east. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and except at Jhansi humidity is in defect.

THE SEASON OF COLDS.

THROAT AND LUNG DANGERS INCREASED.
EVERYBODY NEEDS PEPS.

This is the season of sudden colds and chills, and there is an urgent demand for Peps breatheable tablets, into which are condensed Nature's most powerful medicine for strengthening and protecting throat chest and lungs.

Colds, chills and Influenza are caused by tiny invisible germs which pass into the throat and lungs through the nose and mouth. Whilst there is no means of keeping these germs out altogether, you can, with the aid of Peps, quickly exterminate them and prevent them creating mischief in the throat and air-tubes after they have entered.

By simply dissolving one or two Peps blets in the mouth, you instantly bathe every remote corner of the nstrils, throat d lungs with a powerful antiseptic vapour at acts as a pwerful disinfectant, and *exterminates he* cold and ...influenza germ.

Being in the form of air, the Peps medicine not only comes into instant and direct conct with all the breathing tubes wherein rm trouble lurks, but it carries its healg and strengthening influence into the furest recesses of the lungs.

It is quite impossible for ordinary lozenor liquid medicine to bring the same benefit, for being swallowed *into the stomach* they cannot, except in a very roundabout way ffect the breathing tubes and dungs.

The Peps, direct breathable method gives mmediate protection for the delicate membrane covering all the air passages from outh to lungs. It means also that the eathing organs are kept up to concert itch, the bronchial tubes clear of phlegm and the lungs protected against incipient disease. For children, adults and old folk, Peps are a boon and a blessing. They safeuard against coughs, colds, chills, bronchitis asthma, influenza, colds, sore throat, laryngitis and all chest weaknesses.

Be sure to get a bottle of Peps to-day and keep them always handy. Of medicine vendors everywhere price Re. One or by post Rs. 1-4-0 from Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Glen and Co., Ltd., Bombay Karachi and Madras; The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo; or E. M. Souza and Co., Rangoon. Directions in English and Indian languages enclosed with every bottle.

Night temperature was generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad, while night temperature was below the average at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature was above the average at Surat but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and Akola and in defect at Saugor. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Sholapur and Bijapur and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north-west of the division and day temperature was nearly normal or below the average. Night temperature was above normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Madras reports a very heavy downpour of 9.30" of rain with a thunderstorm and Colombo had 2.91". Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly or moderately cloudtd over the southern half of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay Deccan, but are clear over the rest of the reporting area and humidity is in excess in the north-west of the Deccan and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. The sea is moderate at Madras and Colombo.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable over the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th November, 1922.

The monsoon has weakened further in the Peninsula and only a few falls of rain have ocurred in Madras and Burma. Bassein, Madura and Coimbatore have had each half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Rainfall in last 24 hours	Rainfall since 1st June	Rainfall since 1st Jan.	Departure since 1st June	Departure since 1st Jan.
Punjab—					
Peshawar	80	5·63	75		−5.38
Do. 26th	8	5·00	65	0	0
Jhelum					
Kohat					
Do. 2nd	88.1	5·1	74	0	−0.19
Sind—					
Multan	81	2·58	59	0	0
Rawalpindi	76	4·1	47		−8.17
Lahore	80	8·4	70	0	−0·04
Mianwali	80	4·7		0	0
Ambala	80	6·49	66		−9.32
Delhi	80	5·	0	0	−8.06
United Provinces—					
Agra	87	4·1	57	0	−0.14
Kakarsi	86	4·4	0	0	−0·08
Jhansi	86	6·1	58	0	0.35
Saugore	85	5·00	49	0	−9.34
Allahabad					
Rajputana—					
Jacobabad	87	4·0	63	0	0
Karachi	87	6·0	69	0	−0.05
Ajmer	86	4·4	63	0	0·03
Jaipur	89	4·0	63	0 51	−0 50
Bhuj	0	0·0	41		−0 09
Mount Abu	79	4·4	55	0	0
Central India—					
Gwalior—					
Sheopur	88	4·2	60		0
Gwalior	86	4·4	60		−0·05
Agar	86	4·4	60		−0·04
Ujjain	86	4·4	60		−0·01
Sehore	86	4·4	60		−0·18
Bhavnagar Raj	88	3·0	46	0 15	−0·04
Surat		1·00	9	0·13	−0·01
Ahmedabad	80	3·0	47		−0·01
Deesa	81	3·00	44		−0·01
Kandesh	84	4·00	44		−0·01
Nasik	80	3·00	47		+0·49
Deccan—					
Poona	88	4·74	75		+1·26
Satara	79	6·64	71	0 8	+2·64
Sholapur	80	3·66	4		−2·65
Kolhapur	8	3·	0	0 29	+0·98
Akola	84	4·0	46	0 20	+1·74
Amraoti	8	3·00	46		+0·03
Nagpur		1·00	9	1 01	−0·23
Chanda		3·10	0	0 9	+0·31
Raipur		8·4	65		+0·07
Konkan—					
Bombay	88	0·74	0	73	0	+0·17
Alibagh	9	1·70	4	48	3·40	+1·87
Ratnagiri		1·0	0	72	2·60	−2·78
Karwar	88	3·00	0	64	3·39	−0·20
Coast Deccan and Mysore—						
Mysore	84	3·67	4	68	0·79	+0·10
Chitaldrug	79	4·00	0	7	1000	+9·51
Cuddapah	81	0·5	4	62	0·00	+0·18
Kadur		0·0	1	0	1·91	−1·18
Bellary	8	0·3	1	72	3·0	+3·34
Bellary	0	1·	0	60	3·08	+1·78
Anantapur	84	1·00	4	0	0·00	0·10
Hyderabad (Deccan)—	84	1·70	1	64	1·11	+0·64
Hyderabad	88	0·6	57		0·63	−0·14
Madras Andamans—						
Minicoy	88	7·8	4	78	1·61	+0·79
Vellore	84	5·7	55		0·	+0·39
Cochin	84	0·0	0	82	0·08	1·97	7·19
Coimbatore	84	1·	4·	0	0·91	19.00	−10.14
Madras Presidency—						
Madras Carnatic and coast—						
Kurnool	84	3·3	1	73	0	0·88	+3·69
Cuddapah	8	0·0	1	0	0	0·	−4·33
Carnatic	93	4·7	1	80	0	0·01	+7·98
Nellore	8	7·3	0	0	0·10	0·	0×3·88
Madras	79	2·0	3	78	0	0·97	−3·8
Coimbatore	83	5·0	1	72	0	0·04	0·00	+0·69
Trichinopoly	86	4·77	1	81	—	10.61	+7·10
Nellore	84	7·	5	0	8	—	0·04	−3·44

SICK HEADACHES? ANY KIND OF HEADACHES?

"NO ONE NEED HAVE THEM NOW"

There is only one certain, natural and permanent cure. "Headache powders," opiates and narcotic drugs are only palliatives They never cure.

By Nurse Alice Landles.

Headaches are always caused by self-poisoning. Auto-intoxication the medical men call it. Liver and kidney poisons, known as toxins, are drawn into the blood through the thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. These excite the heart, also clog the liver, kidneys and other organs. As the heart pumps faster, the blood pressure increases and congestion occurs in the small veins of the head, so throbbing and shooting pains are felt, also you may feel those gnawing, grinding pains in the back, over the foulded kidneys. You experience mental languor, dizziness, feverishness, insomnia, and despondency. Food nauseates, breath and taste are bad in the morning, complexion becomes sallow and broken out. You are in a receptive state for any disease But don't resort to habit-forming heart depressants, with their harmful reactions. Acetanilide, aspirin, bromides or other "headache powders' are only temporary expedients and never cure.

Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, a compound which in its pure state gives you a reproduction of the solvent, eliminative and curative properties found in various famous medicinal spring waters. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of this in a half-tumbler of water and drink before breakfast occasionally, then note how much better you feel right away. It washes all pain-causing poisons and impurities out of the system, sweetens the breath and cleanses, purifies and freshens the entire alimentary tract. It is practically tasteless, and harmless as sugar, in any quantity. It renders headaches impossible and increases your bodily and mental efficiency so you at once begin to enjoy life as Nature intends you should.—A.L.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	9,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	100
" Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid, Americans		—
Egyptian F. G. F. sport—Quiet		15 54
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels		19 25
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	26 23
	Mar.	26 19
	May.	25 97
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	25 97
	Mar.	25 88

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

Months.	To-day's prices
Nov.	18·70 55
Dec.	18·80 86
Jan.	18·95+50
February	19·00 45
March	19·10+45
April	19·20+45
May	19·25 40
June	19·30+40
July	19·40+40

Manchester Firm—inactive,
Yarn—Dear,

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	15·08+42
December	14·88+37
January	14·72+26
February	14·57+34
March	14·46+36
April	14·35+35
May	14·27+35
June	14·15 35
July	14·02+33
August	13·56+3
September	13·43+29
Oct.	13·18+29

Barely :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8 45
" "	Fully Good	8 85
" "	Fine	9 25
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra. Good	10 90
" "	Fully Good	11 30
" "	Fine	11 70
M. G. Broach	Good	12 85
" "	Fully Good	13 25
" "	Fine	13 65
M. G. Scinde	Good	8 35
" "	Fully Good	8 75
" "	Fine	9 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		86,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " to Continent		19,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	25·81—36
" "	Jan.	25·74—32
" "	March	25·74—23
" "	May	25·55—20
Spot Cotton at New York		26·00—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·12—24
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	25·30—39
" " "	March	25·28—32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S.		99 /4
Do Foreign		35 3/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	14 41
Feb.	—
Mar.	14 15
April	—
May	13 97
June	—
July	13 73
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 91
Egyptians March.	18 85

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Nov 15th.

Prices at New York.	Dec	26 17+28
	Jan.	26 03+9
	Mar.	26 00+6
	May	25 85 3
	Nov. 15th	
		4 1—
		8—
	July	14 1—
		13 78—

London, Nov 15th.

Telegraphic Transfers 3 27, 32 Firm
Bar Gold £ 4/12/0 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/4 Dull.

Telephone No. 543.
Telegraphic" address: Velvet Leaf" Bombay.

THE HATTERSLEY MILLS Co. Ltd.

Is now producing in quantity lamp wicks (round or flat) domestic and other tapes, Nawar for Charpais and chairs, bandages, puttees, etc. etc. Enquiries are invited for any description of woven fabric in ½" to 4" width whether made from Cotton, Wool, Jute or Linen. Qualities are equal to the imported article and prices are competitive.

Large quantity orders can be supplied under buyers' own label and trade marks. Any imported quality matched.

Samples and prices obtainable from

DAMODAR HARIDAS & Co.,

Shop No. 3/4 Mungaldas Market, Princes Street, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 14th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16
" 2 months hence	32 5/8

China and India bought and sold—Dull.

Discount Bank of England Rate	
3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 14th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa fe—63 lbs Nov-Dec.	49/9
Barletta Busso—62 lbs. Nov-Dec.	48
Australian Feb Mar. Buyers	50
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec.	33/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec.	—
Cargo 480 lbs. Nov, Paid	51/3
Tone—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	112 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold Nov-Dec.	£ 17
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Inactive	£ 16 7/8
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Feb,	£ 18 3/8
Tone of Rapeseed—Inactive.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers;	£ 8 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 17 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	87 1/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 1/8—1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	37 1/4—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4 "
Govt. Securities 3%	54 3/4 "
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 110

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latge Crepe Nov.	12 3/8
Tone :—Quiet.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	15

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers	18/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/1 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov-Dec, Sellers	19/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	19/4

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To-day Reuter reported 29 points higher in New York futures on trade and straddle buying. Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under to-day's date as follows:—

"Trade heavy buyers at decline. Reaction appears to be over."

In sympathy with the higher advices reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 489 steadily declined to Rs. 484-8 on free selling by offices. From this level the prices advanced to Rs. 487 on general buying, the rate at 4 p. m. ruled Rs. 485-8. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 485. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485-8 and closed at Rs. 484. Fine M. G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 440. declined to Rs. 437 on selling by offices. It then going up by a rupee and a half declined to Rs. 436 again advancing to Rs. 438 on general buying, remained Rs. 437 at 4 p. m; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 437 and declined steadily to Rs. 433 on selling by offices, the rate at 4 p. m. being Rs. 435.

Our market for ready cotton remained firm with a good inquiry for nice ready old as well as new lots of Berar cotton from local millwalas and about 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 16th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		484
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		349
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		435 1/2
Fine Oomera	March.		433

K. E. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 16th

			Rs.
F. Broach	April-May		485
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		356
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		4 6
"	March		433

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 16th

Description,	Super-fine	Fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	365	350	340	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	420	405	490	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	450	435	420	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	435	420	405	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	460	450	440	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Nov 1922

Cotton	9,386 Bales.
Wheat	9,624 Cwts
Linseed	1,2[illegible] "
Rape, etc	1,559 "
Gingellyseed	3,326 "
Poppyseed	259 "
Groundnuts	3,005 "
Castorseed	1, 87 "
Rice	1,451 "
Myrabolams	1,922 "
Cottonseed	13,6[illegible] "
Mowraseed	[illegible],498 "
Grain	1,289 "
Jowar	9 6 "
Mauru	110 "
Barley	315 "
Suiry	2,203 "
Coal	[illegible]

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 24 to 23 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 15th instant.

"Long liquidation, market improved on straddle buying. New York, healy realizing, trade is buying. Heavy realizing above 26.00, but good undertone."

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-13/16
Bank Demand	1-3-13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4-0
Fcs. Demand	4 0
American Dollars	342
Hongkong Dollars	183
Shanghai	247
Japan	461
Singapore	179

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Nov. 16th

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
eolseed, White 35-15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	
Teelsed Black	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	12 0 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 10 0
Barley	38 0 0	
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 14 0
Cottonseed ready	very. 34 0 0	3 12 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Nov. 16.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-15.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-15.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-14.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-14.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-9.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/4.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 25/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 27/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 29/32.
Tone of Exchange Firm Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 480.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 460.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 450.
On Paris Bank's selling T T Rs. 164½.
On Paris Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.159½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 183.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 247.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 343.
London Gold ready sh. 92-2.
London Silver ready d. 32-12.
London Silver forward d. 32-7.
Tone of silver Dull Continent and China selling, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.46 3/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 66.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 71.90.
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 31500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs .101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.

SHARES.

Market closed very strong with continuous demand from investors.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1325, India 98 N. Central 33/4, Tata Bank 14/14 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2310, Alliance 250, Apollo 51/8, Birla Mills 55, By. Cotton 910. By. Dyeing 1250, Bradbury 995, Century 615, Cent. India 3445, Colaba Land 1840, Coorla 220 N. Crescent 415, Edw. Sassoon 385, Elphinston 107/8, Fazulbhoy 1170, Gokak 212/8, Ind.Bleaching 267/8, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Jamshed Mfg. 310, Kastoorchand 650, Khatao 415, Kohinoor 1665, Luxmi Cotton 4350, Madhavrao Scd 200, Mathuradas 700. M. Petit 4250, Meyer Sassoon 250, Morarji 5000 N. New Great 587/8, New City 260, Pabani 650, Pearls 870, Phoenix 730, Premier 122/8, Planet 190, Shapurji 205, Sholapur 14.000 N. Simplex 542/8, Standard 2000, Swan 950, Swadeshi 3455, Tata Mill 850 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 382/8, B. Burma 430, B. Burma N. I. 123/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 7/4, B. Tramway 100, B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 31 x.d., Ind. Cement 235, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd. 1100, New India 16, Shiv. Rajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 36/4, Tata Iron. Defd. 112/8, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 25 and Scindia Steam 6/14.

SHARE BAZAR.

GENERAL TONE OF THE M RKET.

The report of the formation of a new Syndicate to operate in the Share Bazar has strengthened the tone of the market. It has not yet been ascertained as to who are the members of the new Syndicate.

The general fone of the market was steady, Nagpore, Swadeshi and Kohinoor being the favourite.

Kohinoor opened at Rs. 1,610, rose to Rs. 1,690, and finally closed at Rs. 1,670.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,210, and closed at Rs. 1,247-8-0.

Shapurji Bharucha the tendency was firm. There was no appreciable rise as it was apprehended that these shares may be removed from the Forward List.

Nagpur opened at Rs. 3,410, and after touching Rs. 3,480, closed at Rs. 3,460.

Swadeshi opened at Rs. 3,380, and after touching Rs. 3,480, closed at Rs. 3,460.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16.

S S Tamba Maru, Wade, Kobe
S S Indo Maru, Kametaka, Kobe.
S S Bandra, Longhurst, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Lady Kathleen, Henderson, Karachi.
S S Montenero, Verde, London.
S S Quiloa, Holysake, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Wells, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Karroo for Liverpool.
Steamer Holmberg for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalapatra for Bhavnager.
Steamer Gleneden for Hull.
Steamer Shustar for Persian Gulf.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3,570 tons, Captain N Wade, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Indo Maru:—The O S K steamer Indo Maru, 3,559 tons, Captain S Kametaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koba, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,879 tons, Captain J A Longhurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,932 tons, Captain H W Wells, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Quiloa, 4,942 tons, Captain T V Holysake, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Montenero:—The M Italliana Company's steamer Montenero, 3,232 tons, Captain P Verde, will sail to-day from harbour for London with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday November, 16, 1922.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Will Casino	3554	Madras	22-11	J. F. & Co.
2	Mores	5962	London	18-11	M M & Co.
3	Malwa	5904	London	25-11	M M & Co
4	Karroo	3141	Karachi	26 11	K N & Co
6	Circassia	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	N F	Graham & Co.
8	Colaba	3829	NF	..	M M & Co
9	Kandahar	4153	Karachi	18-1	J F & C.
10	Ullstad	2962	Dunkirk	17-11	TM& Co
11	Matiana	5328	Karachi	N F	M M & Co.
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
3	Bandra	1877	P Gulf	3-11	M M & Co,
4	Varlea	1932	Busreh	17 11	M M & Co.
6	Indo Maru	3559	Japan	N F O	Kaisha,
10&11	Tamba Maru	3553	Japan	28-11	NY Kaisha
12 & 13	Ahmedi	331	P. Gulf	20-11	S. Hassum
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Shustar	1918	Busreh	19-11	P G S N. Co.
B	Chanda	4030	Rangoon	28-11	M M & Co
D & E	Himalaya-Maru	3187	Japan	19-11	O S Kair & Co.
G R	Jalavijaya	2297	Dunkirk	18-11	Scindia Co.
N	Garada	3218	N F	N F M M &	Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LONDON.

Naldera due 24th November.
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Matinana due 15th November.
Mulbera (not fix).
Mashobra (not fix.)
Nagince.

FROM NEWPORT.

Clan Macnaughton (not fix.)

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix.)

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackinley due 29th November.
City Exeter due 18th November.
Clan Morrison due 4th December.
Olympia due 7th December.
Castalia (not fix.)
City of Adelaide (not fix.)

FROM WELLS.

Clan Buchanan.
Scindia.
City of Baroda.
Clan Macgillivery.
Mandlay.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fix.)
Hindoo (not fix.)

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Tregonell due 17th November.
Brocktown due 23rd November.
Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Boyne (not fix.)
Gazana (not fix.)

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Nykerk (not fix.)
Bovenkerk due 8th December.
Ridderkerk due 29th December.
Meerkerk.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lucknow due 17th November.

FROM GENOA.

Capri (not fix.)

FROM TRIESTE.

Aquileto due 19th November.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due 27th November.
Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 20th December.
Wakasa Maru due 27th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karagola due 19th November.
Kurupar a due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th December.
Shuja (not fix.)
Accra (not fix.)

EXPORTS.

Nov. 16.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—170 bales Indian raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 86 bales Indian raw wool Meyer Nissim; 125 bales cly cotton fly Khimji Visam & Co; 4490 cwt Indian kindi seed Ralli Bros; 150 bales wool raw C Ramswamy; 73 bales Indian wool raw Lyon Lord & Co. Ltd; 2090 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 2760 cwt Indian oil cakes Birla Bros Ltd; 135 bales Indian wool raw D Koondamal.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—1500 cwt lentil E D Sassoon & Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 3000 cwt castor seed Strauss & Co Ltd; 5000 cwt Indian mowra seed Ralli Bros; 2000 Indian linseed Ralli Bros; 1999 cwt Indian teelseed Ralli Bros; 400 cwt cummin seed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Circassia for New York—8 bales woolen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Circassia for Philadelphia—41 bales carpet wool Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Circassia for Glasgow—1400 cwt Indian [illegible] Bath Bros; 1000 cwt Indian Barley Bath Bros.

S S Circassia for Hull—4000 cwt linseed Rallı Bros.

S S Matiana for Hamburg—400 bales Indian raw cotton K H Khayani & Co; 500 bales Indian raw cotton Kalidji Visram & Co; 450 bales Indian raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 110 bales Indian cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales Indian cotton (raw) Birla Bros.

S S Matiana for Antwerp—110 bales Indian raw cotton Birla Bros Ltd; 1250 tons Manganese ore King King & Co.

S S Malwa for London—750 cwt khismiss F F Campbell & Co; 500 cwt khismiss L Abercrombie & Co; 75 cwt khismiss sultana J D Motta & Co; 4 cases suit case leather Allen Bros. & Co.

S S Norea for London—6 par drawings Controller of Stores.

S S Morea for Marseilles—110 bales cly cottonfly Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Drackenfel for New York—206 cwt coriandar seed E Veerji & Co; 200 cwt cummin seed E Veerji & Co; 500 cwt Indian cassein C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Drackenfel for Hamburg—55 bales Indian cotton N Raja Ram & Co; 220 bales Indian cotton (raw) K M Nathoo; 110 bales Indian cotton (raw) Asghan Khimji & Co.

S S Karoo for Liverpool—2001 cwt myrabolams B Damjee & Co; 1538 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Mahana for Antwerp—8000 cwt crushed bones The Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe—500 bales Indian raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 400 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales Indian cotton N Fathakey.

S S Scilva for Hongkong—25 cwt sandlewood Damji Nathoo; 172 cwt sandle wood Currimbhoy & Co Ltd; 4 bdls aniline dye dry The National Aneline & Chemical Co.

S S Scilya for Shanghai—4 barrel aniline dry The National Aniline & Chemical Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Mantua from Sydney, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—From Yokohama—9 cases silk goods; 9 cases peppermint crystal.
From Shanghai—23 bales raw silk.
From Batavia—20 packages tea.
From Sydney—22 cases tote goods.
From Freemantle—27 bundles sandle wood.

S S Kalamo from Newport, Agents Killick Nixon & Co—1 case vinegar; 1 case beer; 5 bales old newspaper.

S S Homefield from Moulmein, Agents B I S N Co. Ltd.—1666 pieces teak squares; 2240 pieces teak planks; 1623 pieces teak posts; 85415 pieces teak scantlings; 13834 bundles teak scantlings; 8399 pieces junglewood squares.
From Rangoon—39335 pieces teak scantlings; 6710 bundles teak scantlings; 863 pieces teak posts; 1061 pieces teak squares.

S S Egremord from New York, Agents Volkart Bros.—50 cases pink laska salmon; 25 cases red alaska salmon; 400 cases sweet condensed milk; 50 cases rena milk; 50 cases natural milk; 150 drum lubricating oil; 475 barrel lubricating oil; 130 barrel aniline dye; 80 packages of 4 cases each syrup; 176 drum caps[illegible]; [illegible] drum cresote soda powder.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS

ON

SATURDAY, 18th November at 3 P. M.

Make of Car	Cyl.	H.P.	Model or year	Type of Body	Accessories and Fittings
DURKOPP	4	15	Old	Torpedo	Side Lamps, tools, sparerim.
OVERLAND	4	20	90	Touring	Oil side and tail lamps.
FIAT	4	15	Old	Open	Elec. & oil side lamps, side curtains, elec. tail lamp.
OVERLAND	4	20	83B	Touring	Horn, Stepney, Speedometer loose in box. etc.
BIANCHI	4	14/16	1915	Torpedo	Stepney wheel, lamps, Lucas horn, tools, etc.
CHARON	4	12	1912	Landaulette	Oil lamps, horn, Bosch magneto and Zenith carburettor.
OVERLAND	4	25	85	Touring	Horn, elec. head and tail lamps.
TALBOT	4	20	..	"	Brass carbide head lamp with generator, luggage carrier, Lucas horn 39T black, etc.
KING	8	30	1920	"	Tools, lamps, Lucas horn, mudguard, lights, Liberty bell, mechanical horn, side curtains, Stepney with cover and tube. etc.
HUDSON	6	Super six	1917	"	Wire wheels, tools, horn, mirror, spare wheel, etc.
CLEMENT BAYARD	4	12/15	1917	Landaulette	Tools, side and tail lamps.
AMERICAN Six	6	45	..	Touring	Oil side lamps, stepney complete, Boa horn, tail lamp, tools, carpet.
OVRLAND	4	35	83	"	Oil side lamps, Bulb Horn, tyre and tube.
STUDEBAKER	4	20/22	1917/18	"	Horn, tools complete.
AUSTIN	4	20/25	1916	"	Horn, tools lamps etc. Brass Hd. lamp.
CHARRON	4	12	1912	Landaulette	Horn, Side and tail lamps, stepney complete.

THE ABOVE ARE ON VIEW

Telephones:— HEAD OFFICE 4643 WORKSHOP 5995

TELEGRAMS MOBILA BOMBAY

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE Co LD

310, LAMINGTON Rd, OFF JACOB CIRCLE

PHONE: 41995.

OUR NEXT AUCTION COMES OFF ON THE 18th NOVEMBER, 1922.

EMPTY TIN CANS

Made by Double seamed process by Power Machinery.

For packing condiments, Fruit, Powder, Cigarettes, Paint, Tea, Coffee, etc., also 2, 4 & 5 gallon oil and Petrol drums.

Large stock of Tin plates always ready, at moderate prices. . . All sorts of tin work undertaken.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Shalkhalli Sullemanji.

33, Musjid Bunder Road, Near Mumbadevi, BOMBAY.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov 16th.

	Rs a p
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	—
Standard per lb	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb	1 10 0
Vasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203 :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 6
Swan [illegible]ay per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 9
Vasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkamar per lb.	1 8 0
Salita :—	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1251 per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 12 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 8½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
Kastoorchand per piece	7 0 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 8 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Rusting per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Sassoon	9 2 0

IMPORTS.

S S Mantua from Sydney, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—From Yokohama—9 cases silk goods; 9 cases peppermint crystal.
From Shanghai—23 bales raw silk.
From Batavia—20 packages tea.
From Sydney—22 cases tote goods.
From Freemantle—27 bundles sandle wood.

S S Kalamo from Newport, Agents Killick Nixon & Co—1 case vinegar; 1 case beer; 5 bales old newspaper.

S S Homefield from Moulmein, Agents B I S N Co. Ltd.—1666 pieces teak squares; 2240 pieces teak planks; 1623 pieces teak posts; 85415 pieces teak scantlings; 13834 bundles teak scantlings; 8399 pieces junglewood squares.
From Rangoon—39335 pieces teak scantlings; 6710 bundles teak scantlings; 863 pieces teak posts; 1061 pieces teak squares.

S S Egremord from New York, Agents Volkart Bros.—50 cases pink laska salmon; 25 cases red alaska salmon; 400 cases sweet condensed milk; 50 cases rena milk; 50 cases natural milk; 150 drum lubricating oil; 475 barrel lubricating oil; 130 barrel aniline dye; 80 packages of 4 cases each syrup; 176 drum caps[illegible]; [illegible] drum cresote soda powder.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Ville Parle, 9-30 p. m. Mr. Belgaumwala to preside.

The mail S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind", with the mails of the 2nd instant, expected to arrive at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

The s.s. "Morea," with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Women's Meeting to protest against Hakimji's party for recommending entry into Councils, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p. m., Mrs. Gokhaley to preside.

MONDAY, November 20.

Their Excellencys' visitors' books kept at the Secretariat, Bombay, and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I, (COLABA.)

	Arr. H.M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 8

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

MONTH'S MIND.

On Saturday the 18th instant there will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Simon Silvester Minanda in the Church of our Lady of the Rozary Mazagon at 7-30 a. m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer "Naldera" has on board the outward mails of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 15th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday the 19th instant at 5-30 p. m. All are invited to attend.

CRICKET DURING RED CROSS WEEK

SELECTION OF HINDU MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The Honorary Secretary for Cricket, Hindu Gymkhana writes to say:—

The following players comprising a Combined Hindu-Mahomedan Team have been finally selected to play against Parse-European Team on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 27th, 28th and 29th instant during the Red Cross Week:—

H. H. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot (Capt.) Messrs. P. Vithal, M. H. Chandarana, C. K. Naidu, J. G. Naole, P. Shivaram, Abdus Salam, Pheroz Khan, Atdul Azizwhan, Nazir Husein, W. Rhodes.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Provisional Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Students' Conference writes to us from Sadaquet Ashram Patna that Professor Jogeshwar Chattopadhya of the National College, Patna suggests the name of Shri Bhagawandas for presidentship of the Conference this year.

"THE INDIAN NATIONALIST."

It is proposed to start a weekly journal in Bombay called "The Indian Nationalist" advocating the Congress programme and subjecting national problems to dispassionate investigation. The paper is proposed to be modelled on the lines of the "Nation and Athenaeum" or the "New Statesman". It will be conducted by Mr. L. G. Khare.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following gentlemen have consented to give lectures for postgraduate course of the National Medical Course:—

Dr. V. N. Bhatekar, F.R.C.S., D P H Dr G V Deshmukh, M. D. F.R.C.S., Dr. S R Shirgaonkar, M D Dr. S.K. Vaidya, M.R.C.P D.P. H D.T.M. Dr. A S Erulkar M D, Dr R H Bhadkamkar M.A. M.D. Dr D D Sathaye F R F P S, Dr. A. K. Contractor M D M R C P, Dr. Shirwalkar M S M B, F R C S, Dr. Ratnakar M B B S, D O M S, Dr. M. V. Mehta M R C S, Dr. B. P. B. Naidu M D D P H D T M.

SECOND CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the second sessions of the Clerks' Conference in Bombay in the early half of the month of January 1923 for which preparations are being made by the Clerks' Union, Bombay. A preliminary meeting of the Reception Committee will be held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road on Sunday the 19th instant at 8-30 a.m. when all the Members of the Managing Committees of the Union and of the Co-operative Society as well as others belonging to the clerical community interested in the advancement of the welfare of the clerks are requested to be present.

MILL STRIKE.

The Mill operatives of the Birla Mills situate at Sewree have downed tools since the 14th instant.

It appears the total strength of the mills is about 1500 out of which 300 weavers struck work on the 14th instant and induced the other operatives to join the strike. Therefore all the operatives struck work. The specific demand of the strikers is that they want pay on the 15th of each month the present practice being to pay them on the Saturday after the middle of the month. The management has declared a lockout and posted a notice to pay off the strikers on the 18th instant. They are however willing to let those come in who are willing to work. The attitude of the strikers is peaceful.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Another Strike of less gravity occurred at Deccan Trading and Tannery Co., at Dharavi on the 14th instant. Out of a total strength of seventy sixty operatives struck work and demanded an increase in their wages. The next day on the 15th at 11 a.m. the management offered them an increase of one to two annas per day in their wages to which they felt satisfied and resumed work. During the strike they maintained peaceful attitude.

WOMEN'S WORKROOM.

A Sale of work will be held on Friday November 24th in the Women's Council Office at the Town Hall by kind permission Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza and The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at which Useful Household linen, sheets, from Rs. 5 per pair pillow cases, Dusters etc. Handsome Embroideries, Fine lingerie and plain work of all kinds, will be offered at Popular prices to suit all purses. The Office will be open 1-30 to 7-30.

The Work Room is a charitable concern, and its primary object is to help European and Anglo-Indian Women of all creeds to make a living.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Chawk. Messrs. Dhirajlal Banker, Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya and Gokuldas Dwrkadas Raichura will speak. Mr. Navroji Hormasji Belgamwala has kindly consented to take the chair. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON CO-OPERATION.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. V. C. Gune, B.A., under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay in the new Compound Chawl, Tardeo to-day (Friday) at 9 p. m. (S.T.) on "co-operation". Members of the co-operative Societys, Tardeo are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the Council meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 16th instant. It was resolved that an intensive khaddar propaganda be carried in Bombay from the 15th November to 15th December and a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to carry out the arrangements for the sale of khaddar all over the city during this period. Committee members:—B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Thairsee, Ram Rao, S. Padhidri, J. B. Patel, Jivraj Nensey, C. V. P. Shivam with power to coopt more members.

An urgent meeting of above members will be held on the 17th instant in Mr. Tairsee's Office at 1 p. m. (S.T.) Above members are requested to be present without fail.

The last date for receiving voting papers to the All-India Congress Committee elections is to-day upto 5 p.m. (S. T.). The voting Papers received later than the above time will not be taken into consideration.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Subarban branches of the Theosophical Society a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.), when short speeches on the "Message of Theosophy" will be delivered by Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, Mr. Harjivan, K. Mehta, and Mr. L. B. Raje, in English and vernaculars followed bysacred songs and music to celebrate the 48th Anniversary or the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society. Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

PEARL MILLS WORKS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the C. E. Institute a meeting of the representatives of the workmen of the Pearl Mills will be held to-day (Friday) in the godown of the Mills. Mr. Currimbhey Ashrani the manager of the mills will preside. The work before the meeting will be the consideration of the suggestions both to the workmen as well as of the management pertaining to the welfare work of similar questions.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

GUJARAT TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The Gujarat Temperance Conference will be held at Nadiad from November 20th to 22nd under the presidency of Mr. K. Natrajan.

A varied programme has been arranged in connection with the Conference. Intending delegates should notify Rev. C. H. Conley at Nadiad of the time of their arrival.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL MORAL CLASS.

The Junior Moral Class conducted by the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay will be reopened in this term in the Hall of the Gokhale Education Society, Girgaum, Bombay on Sunday the 19th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when the students wishing to attend the class are requested to be present. Mr. P. J. Sabnis, has kindly consented to conduct the same.

BOMBAY DAIWADNYA INSTITUTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Institutions a condolence meeting on the death of Mr. Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Kudalkr B.A. will be held tomorrow (Saturday) the 18th instant at 9 p. m. (S. T.) at Hira Bag. Prof. V. N Hate B S C has kindly consented to preside. Sympathisers are requested to attend the meeting.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS.

The World's Student Christian Federation has appointed Sunday, 19th November as the Universal Day of Prayer for Students. A meeting for prayer will be held on Sunday next at 5 p. m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, Girgaum. All interested in the Student Christian Movement are cordially invited to be present. The meeting will terminate at 5-45 p. m.

GANDHI DAY.

GIRGUAM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the above Ward will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs L. G. Khare Padsidri and Dr. Suverker will speak on "The Constructive Programme". Mr. B. F. Bharucha will preside.

KARNATAK KHADI SAMITI.

The Gandhi day programme for the 18th instant will consist of continuous spinning for 24 hours from 6 a. m., carding demonstration, spinning competition from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. and Khadi stalls to be runby lady volunteers from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and by male volunteers from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. All volunteers are earnestly requested to be present with their friends at Saraswat Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Khadi stalls are open to the public.

CENTRAL MARATHA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held on 13th November in Narayan Ashram at Parel to propose a president for the 15th Maratha Educational Conference to be held in December at Ratnagiri presided by Mr. Ramachandra Santuram Asavle.

The Association informed the Reception Committee at Ratnagiri that the Maharaja of Dewas (senior) may be requested to preside over the Conference.

FIRE IN A COAL-BUNKER.

On Thursday morning at 4-45 a.m. a fire broke out in the coal bunker of S. S. "Willeasino" lying at No. 1 Alexandra Dock. The fire was brought under control by 6 a.m. The cause of the fire is not known nor is the damage yet ascertained.

REPORTED CASE OF THEFT.

On Tuesday evening Visukhrai Manubhai reported to the police that his mother and sister locked the door of their room situate at Parel and went to Bhuleshwar temple. On return they found the door broken and cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,260 stolen.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RS. 50 FOR AN ANNA.

At the Girgaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Raghoo Govind and Charlie David were charged with cheating the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company in respect of one anna each.

The prosecution story was that on the 15th instant a tram car No. 43 was going from Pydhoni to Museum when Mr. N. N. Chinoy, Tramway Inspector No. 1 boarded the car and asked the accused, who were standing on the rear platform of the car, for their tickets. They refused to show their tickets and said that they were the Company's employees. They, then, showed the Company's badges to the Inspector who, on suspicion, arrested them and took them to the Colaba Head Office where Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Accident Officer of the Tramway Company made enquiries about the matter and found out that the badges belonged to two of the Company's Employees who were absent from duty. The accused had taken illegal possession of the badges.

The accused pleaded guilty. His worship convicted them and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

15 MONTHS' R. I. FOR STEALING A SHAVING SET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Longman charged Thomas Albert Boles, an ex-soldier, with the theft of a shaving set valued at Rs. 35, the property belonging to Capt. Walker of the K. S. L. I.

The prosecution case was that the accused sold the shaving set to Guard Almeida of the G. I. P. Railway for Rs. 2. When the accused was arrested by the military authorities for deserting the army, the theft was discovered and he was handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had four previous convictions, His Worship sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT CAUSED BY RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant charged John David, driver of motor-car No. 7879 with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner causing the death of Balkrishna Vithoo, a Hindu boy (9) under the circumstances already published on the 8th instant.

Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused was going towards Princess Street from Queen's Road, when opposite the Sanitary Institute ran over the boy who was, then, crossing the road. An eyewitness Mr. K. M. Javeri, who saw the accident, said that at the time the accused was passing the string traffic, he was going at about 20—25 miles an hour. He went to the Princess Road Police Station and reported the matter. Inspector Panter, who was on the spot, took the injured boy to the hospital but he died on his way.

Inspector Savant, who visited the place said that he saw the blood on the Road extending over 15 paces from where he saw the deceased lying.

A witness for the defence a peon, stated he was in the car at the time of the accident and that the road was quite clear of the traffic and that the accused overtook no car and saw no heavy traffic.

The defence of the accused was that the boy came from behind a carriage and was knocked down.

His Worship after having heard the evidence said that he would visit the place. The case was, therefore, adjourned till Monday next.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Nov. 16.)

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., delivered over and assumed charge respectively of the office of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 2nd November 1922.

Mr. C. N. Joshi, Acting District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, should, on relief by Mr. H. Montgomerie, I.C.S., do duty as Special Magistrate at Ahmedabad for the period of two months for the trial of certain dacoity cases.

Rao Bahadur R. H. Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted leave on average pay for two months and half average pay for four months in continuation of the leave granted.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Revanshuddappa Basavanappa Kittur, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble.

Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. Gopal Laxman Gajendragadkar, M.B.E., reverting.

Mr. Divakar Sumitrarao Modak, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. C. DeSouza, reverting.

Mr. Chhotalal Nathalal Joshi, on relief, to do duty temporarily as District Deputy Collector Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., transferred, till relieved by Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, from the date he received charge of the Karmala Taluka.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for eight months in combination with leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. Waman Ganesh Dighe to act as Senior Sub-Registrar, Bombay, vice Mr. D. P. Killawala.

Mr. H. W. Starte to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, C. C., on relief from the Belgaum Forest Division.

Mr. G. N. Sethna, L.C.E., B.S.E., to be Executive Engineer Ambernath Water Project No. 3 Project Division of the Development Directorate temporarily.

Mr. W. T. Saxton, Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay from 8th December 1922 to 7th August 1923 followed by leave on half average pay for nine months and eight days.

Major L. D. Jones, M.D. (Lond.), I.M.S., Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, to act as Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, Bombay, with attached duties in addition to his own vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Honston, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for one year and eight months.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., on relief, to be on special duty for a period of six months in connection with gurcharan settlement in the Thana District.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE BAT."

The new mystery play "The Bat" has caught on. The opening performance last night at the Excelsior Theatre was witnessed by a large and extremely interested house which followed the unravelling of the mystery with the greatest attention. The play deals with a large sum of money stolen from a bank and hidden in the banker's country house which is let for the summer season to an elderly lady. A master criminal known as "The Bat" is searching for the hidden money. Many people are implicated and the true identity of "The Bat" is not disclosed until the very end when a great surprise is sprung on the audience. The curtain did not drop until after 12-30 a. m. so it is impossible to say much at this late hour but mention must be made of Miss Florence Le Clercq, Miss Dorothy Fletcher, Mr. Walter Hudd, Mr. Cland Allister, Mr. George Zucco and Miss Enid Reade, all of whom were responsible for the striking success of the play. "The Bat" is being repeated to night and a detailed account will be given tomorrow.

LUCKNOW RACES.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

OPEN HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles.

Over 6 flights on flat course. A cup value Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,500, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Handicap hurdle race for horses.

Mr. H. G. McGee's BUFF MAIL 10-2 1
Mr. Murrel
Mr. A. E. E. Howeson's DURBAN 11-12 2
Mr. Bloss
Mr. Vernon's UNDIES 11-2 Capt. Newill 3
Mr. P. L. Graham's PRIM 9-0 (Car. 9-1) 4
Mr. Lyon

Betting:—6 to 4 against Buff Mail, 2 to 1 against Durban and Undies, 8 to 1 against Prim.

From a good start Prim was leading with Buff Mail closely behind. After three furlongs Buff Mail closed up and Prim and Buff Mail raced together for a short while, when Buff Mail took the lead and maintained it for the rest of the race Prim kept on to the leader till the last hurdle but afterwards fell behind Undies and Durban in the straight. Durban challenged Undies and secured the second place.

Won by 3 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third, 5 lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2 minutes 52 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid on 5 Rs. ticket:—Rs. 9-8 win, Rs. 6-8 and 8 places.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

On cup course. Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 250 to third. Highweight handicap for Countrybreds three years old and upwards.

Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 7-11, Morris 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION 7-11 (Car. 7-13), Reynolds 2
Raja Sripal Singh and Kour Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE 1-8, Moosamdin 3
Raja Sripal Singh's COBBLE 8-11 (car. 8-12), Ruiz 4

Tote paid on 5 Rs. tickets 13 win, 10-8 and 20-8 places.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

On cup course (Rs. 1,600 presented by the R. C. T. C. and the remainder from the fund) Rs. 1,500 to the winner Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 250 to third. A highweight handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Mr. Vernon's UNRULY 9-11 1
Mrs. L. G. F. Gordon's ETERNITY 9-9, Ruiz 2
Mr. Roscoe's BUCKGRASS 9-8, Capt. Bernard 3
Capt. H. R. Sandford's WARDENSTOWN 7-8, (Car. 7-9), Vick 4

Tote paid Rs. 12 win Rs. 9½ Rs. 13½ places.

THE ARMY CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

On cup course. Cup value £50 and Rs. 6,250 presented by the Lucknow race fund cup and Rs. 4,000 to winner, Rs. 1,500 to second and Rs. 750 to third.

A Welter handicap for horses in 4th division which have never won open flat race, Hurdle race or Steeplechase of value Rs. 2,000 or over; bona-fide and free from any contingency whatever the property of officers in His Majesty's Army or Royal Air Force or effective list. Lowest weight to be not less than 8st 7lb to be ridden by officers qualified to enter.

Messrs. F. W. Byass and R. D. Sheppard's (7th Hussars) OXCROFT 11-10, Mr. Sheppard 1
Capt. H. R. Sandford's (R. E.) SAGE 10-10, Capt. Creash 2
Capt. S. C. Barker's (16th Lancers) ST. BEE 10-6, Capt. Newill 3
Capt. C. B. Farrar's (Signal Service) EMPTY TITLE 9-12, Capt. Plunkett 4

Tote paid on five Rs. ticket Rs. 448½ on win, Rs. 66, Rs. 8½ and Rs. 5½ for places.

THE MATHRADASS GOKULDAS CUP.

A cup of value Rs. 500 presented by Mr. Mathradass Goculdas of Bombay and Rs. 2,000 to winner. Rs. 700 to the second and Rs. 300 to third. A highweight handicap for horses in 3rd division.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay's TYCOOK 7-13, Reynolds 1
Mr. Vernon's CYANITE 8-12, S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. Vernon's THE SHAH 8-6, Morris 3
Mr. A. C. Thoma's GALLEY LAW 8-1, Pallin 4

Tote paid Rs. 10 wine Rs. 8½ and 11½ places.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Rs. 1,000 to Winner. Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A heighweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr. Riazul Husain's AYALA 7-8 (Car. 7-10) Alford 1
Thakur Partap Singh's ANTONIO 7-10 S. J. Meekings 2
Rai Bahadur Kalicharan's VARIET 7-4 M. Ford 3
Mr. Hamiduddin's GOLTAWAY 7-8, Moosamdin 4

Tote paid on 5 Rs. tickets 75½ win Rs. 18 Rs. 8 and 20 places.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.

POSITION IN ENGLAND ANALYSED.

The railway companies of Great Britain have decided that on and from January 1 next, the general basis for third class ordinary fares shall be reduced to 1¾d. per mile, and for first class to 2¾d. per mile. Broadly speaking, this represents a reduction of one-seventh on the present fares, being equivalent to a reduction from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent. above the pre-war basis. Further, it has been arranged that the rates charged for perishable traffic by passenger train (including fish and meat), but excluding milk, the rates for which have already been reduced) shall also be reduced on the same date from 76 per cent. to 50 per cent. above pre-war.

In connection with the general reduction of fares now announced, opportunity is being taken to make a move in the direction of standardisation. For instance, some companies are at present charging less than the double fare for the return journey, and this arrangement will, as a general rule, be terminated and return fares brought on to the normal basis of double fare. Third class ordinary fares now above 1¾d. per mile will in all cases be reduced to 1¾d., but where these fares are already below the normal the reduction will be less than the one-seventh referred to. It may, however, be taken that in the great majority of cases the full reduction indicated above will take effect.

Tourist, cheap and excursion fares will, generally speaking, be reduced proportionately to ordinary fares. *Season and contract ticket rates have only been increased to the extent of 50 per cent. above pre-war, and it is not proposed to make any reduction.* The same decision applies to workmen's fares, which are on an exceptionally low basis.

In estimating the importance of the reduction now announced, the public should realise that whereas fares will be in the main on the basis of 50 per cent. above pre-war, most of the railway working costs, especially wages are still in far higher ratio. It is hoped that the negotiations now in hand between the railway companies and the railway trade unions will result in a further reduction of the wages bill, and that this, coupled with an increase of traffic, will justify the action of the companies in making the reductions which are estimated to represent on present traffic a loss of revenue approaching £10,000,000 per annum.

RENT ACT.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following are extracts from the memorial submitted by the Parsi Central Association to the Hon. the President and Members of the Bombay Legislative Council protesting against certain proposed amendments of the Bombay Rent Act.

As regards the proposed extension of the operation of the Bombay Rent Acts for one year only, your Memorialists submit that the period is too short and that the beneficent measures should remain in force until adequate housing accommodation is provided in the city, not only for the labouring classes but also for the lower and middle classes. When the Report was made by the Rent Committee, it might perhaps have been felt that by the end of March 1924 (recommended by it) the serious congestion in housing would be considerably mitigated by the operations of the Development Directorate, the City Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and other local authorities. But these expectations have not been realised to any appreciable extent. Your Memorialists therefore pray that the Bombay Rent Acts may be kept in force for an extended period of at least 5 years, both as regards residential quarters and business premises.

As regards the proposed increase of 33 1/3 per cent on the basic rents, your Memorialists submit that owing to the serious depression in trade and business now prevailing, and the consequent retrenchment in public and private offices, it would not be expedient to make any increase in the 10 percentage allowed under the existing Rent Acts.

With reference to clause 3 (e) excluding a rent farmer from the definition of "tenant" under clause 2 (d) of the principal Rent Act (II of 1918) your Memorialists, while expressing their perfect satisfaction at the amendment proposed, beg to urge the necessity of expressly providing in the Rent Acts that those persons who have been put in as sub-tenants by the exsisting rent farmers (or those who may become rent farmers in future) may be retained in occupation of the premises sublet to them, on the latter becoming, if they so choose, the direct tenants of the owners of the property.

Your Memorialists note with extreme satisfaction that the evil of profiteering on the part of tenants is attempted to be checked by the insertion of a clause which stands as clause 4 in the Bill, but they are firmly of opinion that the only effective way in which this evil can be remedied would be by making the receipt of anything in excess of the Standard Rent, either by way of premium, bonus, puggree, or rent, penal, as has been done by means of several clauses under the English Rent Act of 1920. Such a step would not only check profiteering on the part of principal tenants but will also stop profiteering by landlords.

Your Memorialists regret that the penalties imposed on landlords of small premises under Secs. 7 and 8 of the Subsidiary Bombay Rent Act (VII of 1918), for receiving rent in excess of the Standard Rent or for tampering with amenities and conveniences provided in the premises, have not been made applicable to the landlords of "large premises" also. No such distinction has been made in the English Rent Act of 1920.

Your Memorialists also find that a number of landlords evade section 10 A of the principal Rent Act, inserted by Bombay Act XIV of 1920, by keeping premises unoccupied by them for the short period of six months therein mentioned and foregoing rent for that period. Your Memorialists pray that the period may be enlarged to one year so that the beneficent object of the said new Act may not be defeated as done hitherto.

Your Memorialists are strongly of opinion that no control can be really effective unless it is enforced by penal clauses. It is on this principle that in the said English Rent Act, Parliament has prescribed a number of penalties applicable to landlords irrespective of the amount of rent. All profiteering, whether on the part of landlords or tenants, would be thus brought effectually under control and it would not even become necessary to make any restrictions as regards subletting, which, looking to the present fearful state of over-crowding in the city and housefamine, is unavoidable. If the restrictions proposed against sub-letting are passed, your Memorialists submit that the lot of subtenants, who come necessarily from the poorest class, would become still harder and many would have to become houseless or be thrown into the streets with their families.

PROGRESS IN SOCIOLOGY.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Professor Geddes, in an opening lecture at the Civics Exhibition, briefly reviewed the recent progress of his department of Sociology and Civics. This is still in spacious quarters in the Royal Institute of Science, which house the cities and Town-Planning Exhibition, as also the graphic outline of the Arts and Sciences and other beginnings of a charting of the social sciences and a corresponding library.

As we begin in nature for natural science, so among living societies for sociology. Again though social science does not enter politics, it must try to understand where the parties are steering; and for this again we need all this mapping and charting of the Social world. And all this not only of the great centres; to understand these we may best begin more simply, with a survey of a village, as with Dr. Mann and others, and there look around us. The geographic and economic factors are plainest—Nature saying everywhere "Work or starve"; here "Plough or starve" upon the plains of India, or "Sail or starve" here in Bombay. And thus we come to see how occupation determines social type, starting with such simple contracts as that of peasant and seaman.

"In history, too, we must survey our regions and cities; and this brings us to the distinctive character of sociology, the "filiation", or transmission of a group-culture, from generation to generation. For though the animal world has its cities—like beehives and anthills those are the same from age to age, while in the human group we are all occupied more or less in what cause changes, of our community in particulars and of society in general. To illustrate this process of social change is again a main use of the Civics Exhibition.

The lecturer next asked "What is being done in Sociology?", and after brief discussion of current studies in India, passed to Britain, and outlined the work of the London group associated with the Sociological Society and its Review, and that of his Outlook Tower in Edinburgh. Turning to France the work of Duguit was summed up as making a moral revolution in the theory of law, whereby is practically abolished its long seeming fundamental basis of "rights" replacing these by "Functions," and so in practice supervising duties rather than enforcing rights; and thus initiating the passage from individual and social egoism to social and individual morals in action. Recent thought in Germany Belgium and in Geneva were also touched on, all leading to the conclusion that even in this terrible and discouraging post war time there is going on a ferment of ideas not yet adequately realised in the press, save at best in the too little read literature of current sociology, like the Sociological Review and its congenors in other countries.

DEATH FROM FALL INTO SHIP'S HOLD.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday, touching the death of Y. Fujita, a carpenter on S. S. "Himalaya Maru."

The evidence showed that a bundle of wood was brought up in a sling from the hold when Fujita who was on duty accidentally over balanced himself and fell into the hold, a height of thirty feet.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN AND BRITISH LABOUR

MR. SAKLATWALA'S PLEA FOR RAPPROCHEMENT.

The following appeal signed by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, who is seeking election to the British Parliament as a Labour candidate, was distributed at the public meeting of Indians held at the Essex Hall, London, on September 20, to support Mr. Saklatwala's candidature.

Dear Friends,—The surest way of losing fight is to confidently count upon strength that does not exist. The best method of winning your object is that of unity and co-operation, with all parties honestly holding similar objects and desiring the same ends.

The Turkish crisis has been over us. It is futile to believe that the anger of the Indians or the likelihood of "Moslem unrest in India" by itself successfully intimidated an arrogant cabinet commanding the largest Navy and a very efficient army all at its sweet will.

No nation to-day alone constitutes sufficient power to resist or fight down the tyrannical arm of Imperialism and International Financial clique.

We must gratefully acknowledge the services of France to Angora for having brought in the dawn of Triumph over the Greek marauders that had been set up on Turkey by a financier clique. We must, with some gratification, note the pro-Turk work so persistently kept up all during the War and after, by a small band of British friends in Great Britain.

We must recognise the heavy and efficient pressure—which must tell upon any modern Government—which was so promptly and so magnificently brought upon the war-mongering Cabinet of Great Britain by British Labour. It was as splendid as it was self-less, prompt and complete. No little Churchills and Georges who have proved themselves so distressfully unfit to rule could stand up against the array of Labour forces here that have undoubtedly shown a superior grasp of international affairs, and the much needed spirit of humanitarian fellow-feeling, which alone can now heal a war-lacerated world.

Before many hours elapsed after the issuing of that ignominious Saturday manifesto of Britain's most incompetent cabinet, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain issued an appeal for joint action to the Labour Party, calling for the immediate summoning of joint national and international conferences of all working class organisations to establish united front against war.

The Independent Labour Party held in 48 hours, one of the finest public meetings ever held in England, and drowned the voiever held in England, and drowned the voice of war-drums, and bugle-blasts in a protest against war.

The official Labour Party, jointly with that tremendous popular power of Trade Unionism, brought about the final and definite funeral of Churchill's Second Gallipoli, and they told the Prime Minister in what mind he and his cabinet would be, if they dared to provoke and precipitate war with Turkey without first discussing the legitimate and reasonable claims of the Eastern peoples.

The organised Trade Union Labour—who are politically the Labour Party—of Great Britain with their families, form more than half the population of Great Britain, and when they resolve not to pay taxes, not to supply a man or a gun or a ship, Downing Street and Park Lane cannot carry on any war in Turkey or Egypt or India against the rights of the people there who are entitled to be as free in their countries as the Britishers are in Britain.

The conservative papers and politicians were also here and there protesting against Mr. Lloyd George, but their motive was different. They are all defenders of Dyerism in India, Allenbyism in Egypt, and imperialism in Ireland. Their desire of peace in Turkey is only based on a desire to have free mind and an unhampered hand to rule India and other countries with the time-honoured Mail Fist of the Conservative Party. They want to "Keep quiet" in Turkey that India may not be free, and that Turkey and Free Russia may not unite together and that militarist and jingo France may not fail in strangling German Labour.

May I now appeal to all my Indian friends to wake up, to give up the attitude of isolation and a sulking nationalism, and shaking off false fears and glamours of selfish progress and prosperity, to enter without delay and without hesitation the great world movement of International Labour?

Pray do not misunderstand me in suggesting the above, that I am now asking you to subordinate yourselves, your interests or your natural national birth-rights to this or that Labour Party of somewhere else. I ask you to be India's Labour Party, to be a great working class community in the East in communion with similar communists elsewhere. But before you return gather all the experience while you are here. Enlist yourselves in the ranks of Western Labour, study the plans of our future joint common action, and lead your own Indian movements in India from here on as soon as you return in that direction wherein alone future emancipaton of all enslaved human beings lies.—Yours very fraternally,

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

2, St. Albans Villas,
High Gate Road, N.W.5.

NEW COMPANIES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

During the month of September, 1922, there were 46 companies registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 2,09 lakhs, as against 42 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2,10 lakhs in the preceding month, and 56 companies and Rs. 2,08 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Madras heads the list with 17 companies and an authorised capital of Rs. 1,08 lakhs. The largest flotation in September was the Pandyan Mills, Madras, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Twenty-three companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,78 lakhs, having ceased work, went into liquidation or were finally dissolved during the month.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Friday, November 17, 1922.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

There is a story of a rich heiress that died in the clutches of step-relations who, instead of giving her food, littered her room with divers leaflets on health and longevity. The instructions passed were sound and well-authenticated, but the case could not stop at the Coroner's Court. The history of India, under latter-day rule, reminds us vividly of the first vicissitudes borne by the heiress of the story. There is no other country in which there has been such a wealth of Government research accompanied by paltry action. In education, in political reform, in finance, in industries, in agriculture and in a score of other subjects to promote which other nations *act* without the extravagance of dead-stop enquiry, the authorities in India occupy their time by fiddling consumedly. They are not free agents even in the millenium of Reform. The Government of India, affecting curiosity for information, try to assess their military requirements. The outcome is blue-pencilled by an Imperial Sub-Committee and the adventure continues in barbarous Waziristan. They produce a scheme for the half-hearted Indianisation of Services which is duly deposited in the waste-paper baskets of Whitehall. They groan over a report for the deceptive abolition of racial distinctions in criminal law, but they get it back, flung in their face. The exploration of the ways of justice and reform has become a species of waste. Let Lord Inchcape note. We hold that the troubled quest of "solutions" is a waste of public funds, so long as the Indian people are not vested with the power of enforcing reform. To make proposals which, though just in themselves, require the consent of reluctant and misconstituted authorities, is to put the cart before the horse. It needs no revelation from on high to prove that Indian currency ought to be based on an honest, self-reliant standard, but it is useless to press the elementary case of a gold currency so long as the Indian people have not the power to enact reform on principles of economic integrity.

There is painful diversion for onlookers as they see committees ignoring the real conditions precedent to success. For instance, there are several proposals in the Fiscal Commission's Report, Majority and Minority, which would be totally abortive in the absence of self-governing powers for a representative Indian legislature. Indians are gravely concerned that behind a protective tariff, foreigners should not be allowed to dump their factories for the suppression of *bona fide* Indian enterprise. There are many European industrialists reconciled to Indian Protection in the hope that they would be free to exploit the consumer's temporary sacrifice and gather in the shekels. The danger is real. The Majority have complaisantly remarked that "it is undesirable to attempt to differentiate between foreign and Indian capitalists." They want a field of cosmopolitan domicile, with the resultant embargo on indigenous political progress. They reflect with succulent forethought in this wise: "Whether the immediate profit goes to a foreign or an Indian capitalist, the main and ultimate end, namely, the enrichment of the country will be attained". The foreigner with his political advantages would thus be free to export away all the profits of his pseudo-Indian venture, with the consequence that the country would be enriched! The foreigner would dig out India's coal-deposits through the proxy of Indian labour and, barring the wages, he would thrive on the returns! But then the country would be enriched. By the same token, if the Germans owned English coal-mines or the Americans took over England's carrying trade, that country also would be enriched; only no one has had the effrontery to enunciate any such ironic principle except for the benefit of India. Startled at the benignant catholicity of their confreres, the Minority hit upon a speculative plan. The point to be noticed is that they propose an antidote for a specific menace by presuming the probability of certain powers which are totally absent. The Minority want to resist the inundation of foreign capitalists who have agreeably indicated their willingness to exploit tariff-shelter—for the enrichment of India. They remark the danger with unaffected emotion and lay down a counter-proposition. "We will state at once", they say, "that we would raise no objection to foreign capital in India obtaining the benefit of the protective policy, *provided* suitable conditions are laid down to safeguard the essential interests of India." What are the essential interests of India and who enjoys the power of placing conditions to safeguard them? The British Government will not, without a struggle, concede the power to India. And, by prior admission, the lack of those safeguarding conditions would be disastrous to India. Where, then, is the efficacy of proposals which for their useful operation require non-existent powers? Active and statesmanlike understanding would not be content with a contingency that is favourable but not likely to eventuate, except on the basis of an antecedent struggle for power. Logically the position should have been summed up in some such form as this: "India wants and requires Protection, but mere Protection is likely to result in the invasion of the foreign capitalist to stifle and supersede Indian initiative. India, therefore, ought to have the power of warding off the danger and for so much power we require full-blooded Swaraj. Therefore, the immediate problem to concentrate upon, is Swaraj." But the truncated logic of compromise ends in the pious sigh that they would "raise no objection", provided safeguards existed. How? Whose paternal concern is it to offer safeguards while you are doped with the tinsil self-glory? If it is a recognition of "First things first", the imperative problem is Swaraj. (We ignore the potent reaction of labour strikes against the excess of foreign capital, because it is an eventuality that was not present to the minds of the pundits.) On their own showing, hence, they should have urged the agitation for Swaraj as the one supreme necessity imparting sense to their reasoning and operative of their proposals.

The oversight of the rule. "First things first" leads people to further vacuity of thought. The Reform Adventists rejoice in the presumption of Fiscal Autonomy. Without needlessly traversing quotations, we would remind them that the remarks of the Parliamentary Joint Committee are subject to two conditions which in *practical* politics involves a serious derogation of power. It was laid down that the reputed concession of Fiscal Autonomy was subject to (1) the international obligations of the Empire and (2) any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party. For our argument, we take the second qualification, which bluntly means a denial of Fiscal Autonomy in the event of Imperial Preference. Now what is the real immediate danger to India's fiscal future? It is the menace of Imperial Preference which, in India's impotence, must materialise, with her more deficient dependence, in Imperial goods. 63 per cent. of her import trade is with the United Kingdom in normal times, and all the self-governing nations of the Empire will, in the event of a decline, be prepared for nominal concessions on their side and material priority on the side of India; in other words, Imperial Preference. India is superior even to China as a market. Hence in *practical* politics, the qualification would mean the negation of fiscal power in the one serious eventuality which demands it. Nor is the danger fanciful, free trade being ruled out as compulsory consumption of British goods through political predominance. Economic thought in Britain is substantially inclined to favour intensified trade within the Empire, in view of Continental chaos. That is why Mr. Bonar Law sapiently alluded to the convocation of an Imperial Economic Conference for better trade. Other members of the Empire are free for self-protection and it is India who is likely to get it in the neck—in the specific denial of fiscal freedom so far as inter-Imperial arrangements are concerned. Her power is the more shadowy because the pre-requisite of the Government and the legislature thinking in union, is weakened by the actual fact that the members of the Government of India owe their office, and are bound, to the British Government. In the actual necessities of India, much of the power would prove fanciful. If, therefore, we believe in "First things first" we ought to put the fight for Swaraj as the supreme concern necessary to validate even piecemeal objects.

THE ELECTION.

It is futile to prophesy the result of the general election that took place in Britain on Wednesday. One thing seems certain that no one party will be in a majority and that there will have to be some sort of Coalition. The only Coalition that will be desirable will be the Coalition of the Labour and Liberal parties. From this point of view, the results declared upto the time of writing are not discouraging. At one o'clock yesterday morning, according to Reuter, the Labour Party had secured several important gains and the Liberals had also obtained a number of striking successes. A comparison of figures will explain this. At one o'clock the figures were: Conservatives 111, National Liberals 15, Liberals 19 and Labour 38. Three hours later they were: Conservatives 158, National Liberals 22, Liberals 25 and Labour 66. The importance of the Labour-Liberal gains will further be realised when we bear in mind the relative strength of the various parties in Parliament at its dissolution. These were the figures: Conservatives 331, National Liberals 118, Liberals 38, and Labour 77. The Conservatives seem to be holding their own, but the failure of the National Liberals, the only party with which they can hope to coalesce, is likely to react on their prospect of retaining power. India is indifferent as to the result of the election, but would like to see the Labour party gaining ascendancy. In the meanwhile, she is thankful to the voters of North Battersea who have returned Mr. Saklatvala at the head of the poll. We congratulate Mr. Saklatvala on his splendid victory.

Notes of the Day

Reparations.

We doubt if the latest German reply about the reparations advances the solution of this vexed question. Germany asks for a moratorium for three or four years. France has been strongly against granting one even for six months. Germany wants the moratorium to apply to deliveries in both cash and kind; France would not hear of the latter and cannot consider the former in view of her own budget which is slowly brewing trouble against the intransigeant *bloc national*. Germany hopes to float an internal loan—on condition that the stabilisation of the mark is sufficiently advanced. But that is just the problem. Prof. Cassel was thinking of a heroic remedy, when he put forward two years ago the suggestion of recognising the new levels of the depreciated European currencies, and concerting measures to stabilise them on that basis. He did not succeed, though the Anglo-German exchange at that time was somewhere near £1 eq. to 250m. To-day the mark is nearer £1 eq. to 40,000. The latest suggestion of economic experts on the same lines required the mark to be fixed at about 20,000 to the pound sterling. What figure does the German Government mean by laying down the condition about currency stabilisation? And we doubt if the internal loan would be a success in the absence of compulsion. If it is, and has to be, a capital levy pure and simple, would it not be better to call it by its proper name, even from the narrower standpoint of the success of the foreign loan? Germany has chosen a psychological moment for her reply, when England is in the throes of a general election and France is rapidly nearing a budget crisis at home, not to mention the situation in the Near East. But we doubt if this would avail her any more than the platitudinous suggestions about increasing production. Germany knows that there is no real solution of the reparations problem unless and until the whole demand is reduced to manageable proportions. And that must involve as a corollary or condition precedent the general cancellation of international debts. Will America and Britain consent? That is the supreme task before the new British Government.

The McGrigor Suspension.

The telegrams about the suspension of payments by Sir Charles R. McGrigor Bart. and Co., army agents and bankers, though sketchy, have a valuable lesson to students of national economics. A claim has been put forward that the War Office, by recognising the said firm as Army agents and bankers, has virtually guaranteed that the clients or constituents of the Bank, almost wholly army officers, may in the last instance count upon War Office support. It is yet too early to say if this claim would be admitted. But to any one who remembers the historic example of supreme courage with which the then Chancellor of the Exchequer gave practically a blank cheque to the Bank of England to enable the latter to assist the London Stock Exchange in the early days of the war, it will not be surprising if the nation does in some sort alleviate the hardships of those who would suffer from this failure. In any case the Government of Britain, Conservative, Liberal or Labour, is a Nationalist Government which dare not follow the precedent of the Government of India, who sat with folded hands, watching the crash after crash of the 1913 banking crisis.

Indian Emigration to Guiana.

Is it as hewers of wood and drawers of water that Sir Frederick Lugard expects a continuous flow of "half or three-quarters of a million" of Indian immigrants annually to British Guiana? Those who are acquainted with the unsuccessful efforts of the British Guiana deputation to India in 1920 to recruit skilled and unskilled labour to that Colony will find in Sir Frederick's suggestions a clever pleading on behalf of the sugar plantations interests. But after all the humiliating treatment to which the Indians are subjected in Kenya, South Africa and Fiji, no Indian is likely to be drawn into the parlour of white settlers' dominion. Indians were lured from their native land to Natal and East Africa with sweet promises and guarantees of fair treatment. But no sooner was the greed of the planters and capitalists satisfied than a furious anti-Asiatic campaign to hound them out from the lands which were made fertile by their labour was launched and the promises and guarantees were forgotten. The European settlers of British Guiana are looking around for cheap labour to develop the unpopulated lands and to work on the sugar plantations. They tried, at first, to recruit labour from South Africa and elsewhere, but the Indians in those places were fully disillusioned in such matters and would not prefer falling from the frying pan into the fire. It would be pertinent to note what Mahatma Gandhi said in this connection: "The question for us to consider however is", he wrote in "Young India", "do we want Indian labour to go to these Colonies, and if we do, are the terms such as would make them morally and materially better. In my opinion, we want all the labour we have in India. A willing labour has ample scope for earning a substantial living in India. Our industries require labour. *India is not overpopulated*. The pure agriculturist does not need to go out of India, emigration cannot solve the problem of India's poverty. The causes are too deep and widespread to be solved by a scheme of emigration no matter how ambitious it may be."

No, Thanks.

Until justice is done to Indians in the Colonies where they have settled for years, no scheme of "free" emigration can be acceptable to India. Mahatma Gandhi pointed out in the same connection that "the Englishman in South Africa is no worse than in India or in Fiji and British Guiana. In South Africa a short-sighted conception of his interest demands expulsion of the Indian. And he is struggling between his conscience and his interest. In British Guiana his conscience and interest coincide. He, therefore, desires Indian settlement. But he no more considers the Indian to be his equal than the Englishman in South Africa." India hates the idea of her sons being subjected to perpetual "coolieism." Sir F. Lugard's reference to the position of the Indians in Kenya shows that he does not know what the Indians are fighting for in that Colony. They have an equal, if not greater, claim to all the rights enjoyed by the white settlers. It is not the question of mere susceptibilities but of principle that is involved in the Kenya problem; and no new pastures in British Guiana or elsewhere can induce them to accept an ignoble compromise. Nor will India be tempted by the bait of a mandate. For, India is not actuated by the Western philanthropists' desire to do good to other peoples by exploiting them economically and politically.

The Wrong Way.

The Government of the Punjab, like the Bourbons, forget nothing and learn nothing. They introduced a Bill the other day ostensibly to secure a settlement of the vexed Gurdwaras question, but they characteristically set about the task in the wrong way, that is, without abandoning their present policy of repression of the Sikh reformers and enlisting the support of the community. The Sikh members of the Legislative Council opposed the introduction of the Bill. The Bill was sent to the Select Committee in spite of their opposition. Five Sikh members were put on the Select Committee. They boycotted it entirely. The report of this Select Committee has been published with a minute of dissent by Raja Narendra Nath and Mr. Ganpatrai, who say: "We refrain from dwelling in this minute on certain amendments which we might have discussed if the Sikh members of the Select Committee had taken part in its proceedings. We are strongly of opinion that in the face of the unanimous opposition of Sikh members of the Council, it is highly undesirable to proceed with the Bill which we fear will prove unfructuous." With an obstinacy worthy of a better cause, the Government will carry through the Bill in the Council. But to what purpose? Meanwhile, Sikh military pensioners, many of whom have courted arrested at Gurukabagh, have passed the following resolution at an emergency meeting held at Amritsar: "Resolved that this emergency meeting of Sikh Pensioners' Soldiers' Association condemns the unwarranted Government interference with Sikh religious affairs and assures the Shromani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee, the only representative body of the panth, of its loyal support and calls upon all Sikh pensioners immediately to place their services at the disposal of the Committee." When will sanity give place to false notions of prestige in the counsels of the Government of the Punjab?

INDIAN FINANCE.

SHAM OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE.

(BY K. T. SHAH.)

V*

Of the so-called Productive Debt Railways accounted for Rs. 573.39 crores to the end of 1921-22. Taking into account the subsequent indebtedness incurred for and charged against these works we may say that roughly 580 cores worth of capital may be represented by Railways. But it must be noticed that (1) the Indian Railways have not all been constructed exclusively with an eye to commercial gain only. Even the latest Report on the Administration of the Railways in India (1920-21) says:—"Of the 298 miles opened in 1920-21 more than half the length (189.50) is represented by a military railway." This is not a solitary instance. Whole lines of railways—e. g. The North Western Frontier Railways—have been constructed solely for military reasons. Instead, however, of being charged, as they should have been, to the account of the Railway department, these have been charged in the ordinary way to the Productive Public Works account. "The Railway Debt, consists, therefore, of very appreciable proportion of essentially military, and, therefore, unproductive outlay, which has been camouflaged into productive debt."

Railways a wasting Asset.

In working out and representing their actual financial position, strict attention is not paid to the true principles of commercial accounting. The railways are admittedly a wasting asset, and yet absolutely no provision is made for depreciation. The profits are arrived at by just deducting the ordinary working expense and the interest on capital. In the years, therefore, when owing to war exigencies renewals and replacements had to be kept down, the profits necessarily appeared to be very high. But that did not make the Indian Railways truly profitable. If adequate provision had been made for depreciation from the beginning the railways would not, perhaps, have shown the profit that they have been made to. And, by parity of reasoning, very probably money would not have been spent on a really unproductive asset at the rate at which it has been. The actual financial state of the Indian Railways, properly scrutinised, does not exhibit any cause for regarding them, even now as a really profitable venture en masse. Therefore, the capital outlay from borrowed funds on railway extension should be entirely suspended until the railways by themselves alone show a distinct margin of profit ascertained according to the correct principles of commercoial accounting, and until the nermal state of public finance in India shows a satisfactory position.

Disproportionate Rise in Expenditure.

The same conclusion is forced upon us by a detailed consideration of the special figures of railway working:—

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working expenses.
	(In crores of rupees)	
1913-14	56.32	29.36
1914-15	54.16	29.53
1915-16	57.26	29.53
1916-17	62.95	29.97
1917-18	68.92	31.36
1918-19	76.26	37.08
1919-20	79.10	45.47
1920-21	80.99	54.53
1921-22	81.82	65.88
1922-23	99.57	68.05

This table shows a very considerable rise of the working expenses, from 29.36 crores to 68.05 or a rise of 131 per cent. over the pre-war basis. The receipts have grown not normally but by forced addition to the rates and surcharges—from 56.32 crores to 99.57 crores (budgetted, but likely to be realised only up to 90 crores) or a rise of only 77.8 per cent. if the extravagant budget estimate for 1922-23 is realised. Whereas the working expenses consumed in 1913-14 52% of the gross receipts, in 1921-22 they consumed 80. 5% of the gross receipts. Where charges are growing in such a proportion the need for stringent economy becomes too imperative to be ignored. The net receipts in 1921-22 and in 1922-23 would be actually below the 1913-14 level; and allowing for interest, there would now be a net loss to the total working of the State-owned railways in India. Reduction in interest cannot be made by deducting the charge on that head for debt already incurred. Therefore, the only real and substantial relief in this head would be obtained, if capital outlay on new railway programmes is rigorously restricted or definitely stopped at least until the desideratum mentioned in the previous paragraph has been realised.

Rate-raising Ruins Traffic.

The increment in gross earnings, after a series of additions to the rates and surcharges, is far from justifying any hope of further increase in receipts through this means. The fact that the ascertained results of over half a year's working in 1922-23 shows a deficit of nearly 5 crores warrants the inference that this year's deficit under the budget estimate would not be much short of 10 crores. The

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of Nov. 1, 2, 3 and 7.

THE ELECTIONS.

STRIKING LABOUR GAINS.

MR. CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

MR. SAKLATWALLA'S SUCCESSFUL RETURN.

The position of the parties contesting the elections, as indicated by a wireless message of 3-30 p.m. from London, is: conservatives 285, Labour 105, Liberals 45, National Liberals 33, and Independents 11. The Labour Party has secured several important gains and obtained a number of striking successes. A feature of the election results has been Labour gains especially in Scotland. The returns include: Messrs. Montagu (Liberal) Clynes (Labour), Commdr. Kennworthy (Labour), Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Ramsay macdonald. Lady Astor and Miss Bondueld are two women candidates declared successful. But Mr. Saklatwalla's victory and Mr. Churchill's defeat are so far the most noteworthy features of the election results.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 16, 3-30 p.m.

The state of parties is now:

Conservatives 285; Labour 105; Liberals 45; National Liberals 33; and Independents 11. (By Wireless.)

FESTIVE SCENES IN LONDON.

The election night in London was one of gay and festive scenes comparable to those on occasions of national rejoicings. There were large crowds of people on the West end thoroughfares especially in Piccadilly, Oxford Street and Trafalgar Square which were bright with dazzling electric lights and whirling advertisement signs. Multitudes increased as the evening progressed with packed theatres emptying themselves and people streaming towards the town from suburbs after learning the results in their constituencies at first hand. Rattles, whistles and squeakers were vigorously used and the air was thick with confetti. The flashing of the first election figures by numerous improvised public screens shortly after ten raised joyseekers enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

WOMEN'S ENTHUSIASM

Electioneering has been proceeding briskly but quietly all day throughout the country. The thick fog which has prevailed for the last few days has somewhat cleared in most places. The most interesting feature has undoubtedly been the eagerness of women to vote and thus for the first time to exercise the election rights that they recently won. There is an indication of a large percentage of votes being recorded.—(B. O. W.)

The state of parties at one o'clock this morning was Conservatives 111, National Liberals 15, Liberals 19 and Labour 38.

LABOUR'S IMPORTANT GAINS.

At one in the morning the first batch of the contested election returns do not indicate such sweeping changes as characterised the 1918 fight. Hitherto the Labour party has secured several important gains and the Liberals have also obtained a number of striking successes. The National Liberals are at present faring the worst, while the Conservatives are holding their own. None of the women candidates has so far been returned Among the most interesting results are the return of the ex-Ministers, Dr. Macnamara, Sir Robert Horne, and the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, by substantial majorities.

MR. CLYNES ELECTED.

But the Labour leader, Mr. Clynes, in the triangular contest in the Platting division (Manchester) has only secured a majority of 800, the same as the ex-Minister of Health—Sir Alfred Mond—has secured in Swansea. The ex-Solicitor-General, Sir Leslie Scott, has managed to retain his seat in the Liverpool Exchange division (15,650) against the determined onslaught of the ex-Nationalist M.P.—Mr. Devlin, now standing as an Independent candidate (12,614).

The state of Parties at 1-30 this morning was Conservatives 130, National Liberals 13 Liberals 20, Labour 48, and Independents 4.

At 2 o'clock, Conservatives 141, Labour 55, Liberals 22, National Liberals 19, and Independents 5.

At 2-30, a.m. Conservatives 147, National Liberals 19, Liberals 23, Labour 59 and Independents 6.

Mr. Bonar Law has been elected for Glasgow with a majority of 2,500.

PAISLEY ELECTION.

The Paisley election resulted as follows:—Mr. Asquith (Liberal) 15,005, Major-General Biggar (Cooperative) 14,089.

Ex-Member Erskine (Independent Conservative) has defeated Col. Leslie Wilson, ex-Chief Unionist Whip, at St. Georges (Westminster) by majority of 4,000.

Col. Stanley, Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs has also been defeated.

Lady Astor (Plymouth) has been re-elected.

The state of parties at 3 o'clock this morning was Conservatives 152, National Liberals 20, Liberals 23, Labour 63, and Independents 6.

The gains of parties are:—Conservatives 7, National Liberals 2, Liberals 11, and Labour 34.

Labour has hitherto gained 39 seats, Conservatives 12, Liberals 13, and National Liberals 2.

Oxford has returned a Liberal candidate for the first time in forty years. Ex-Member Mr. Marriott, one of the strongest die-hards, has been beaten by a majority of 3,800 by a local candidate, Mr. Frank Gray.

Mr. Seddon, Chairman of the National Democratic party, has lost his seat in Hanley because his party supported a National Laberal candidate.

Mr. Ben. Tillett only scraped through in North Salford with a majority over a Conservative rival and owed his success, like many Labour candidates, to a split in the opposition vote.

Brigadier M. Hall only obtained a few hundreds in a big poll at Ealing.

Commander Kenworthy has been re-elected with a swolen majority by Hull.

H. S. Lees Smith has comfortably won Keighley for Labour.

The following are the particulars of polling:—

Glasgow Central:—Mr. Bonar Law 15,437, Mr. Mitchell (Labourite) 12,923, Sir George Paish (Liberal) 2,518.

St. Georges Erskine 11,252, Col. Leslie Wilson 7,559, Commandant Mary Allan 1309.

Preston (two seats):—Mr. Tom Shaw (Labour) 26,259, Colonel Hodge 24,798, Colonel Stanley, Under-secretary Home Affairs, 22,574 and Mr. Camin (Conservative) 20,415.

MR. SAKLATWALLA RETURNED.

The state of parties at 4 o'clock this morning was Conservatives 158, Labour 66, Liberals 25, National Liberals 22, and others 8.

The defeated candidates include Doctor Addison, formerly Coalition Minister, who is now at the bottom of a triangular poll at Shoreditch.

ExMember Mr. Alfred Bigland (East Birkenhead) was badly beaten by a Liberal.

Mr. R. D. Holt (Liberal) came at the bottom of poll in a three-cornered contest at Rossendale.

Sir Walter de Frece has been re-elected for Ashton-Under-Lyne.

The ministers Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame and Sir John Baird have been re-elected by overwhelming majorities.

The ex-Premier's Secretary Sir Edward Grig has topped the poll at Oldham where there were five candidates for two seats. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labour) has easily wrested Glamorgan (Aberavon) from ex-Member Mr. J. Edwards (National Liberal).

F. G. Penny (National Unionist) has been returned for Kingston.

Mr. Saklatvala, Parsi candidate, has won North Battersea for Labour polling 11,311 against Mr. Hogbin (National Liberal) 9,290 and Mr. Albu (Liberal) 1756.

Colonel Wedgewood has been re-elected for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

The state of the parties at one o'clock this afternoon was: Conservatives 183, National Liberals 27, Liberals 27, Labour 74 and Independents eight.

The Cambridgeshire election resulted as follows:—Major Gray (Conservative) 9,846, Mr. Stubbs (Labour) 9,167, Mr. Montagu (Liberal) 6,942.

At Northampton, the National Liberal Whip, Mr. McCurdy polled 19 974 votes, Miss Bondfield (Labour) 14,490 and Mr. Vivian (Liberal) 3,753.

A Labour candidate defeated the ex-Speaker's son at Carlisle.

In the Widnes division of Lancashire Conservative Mr. Clayton defeated the Labour candidate Henderson by 14,679 votes to 12,897.

In the Sevenoaks division Sir T. J. Bennet was returned, polling 12,045 votes against 68 obtained by his Labour opponent Mr. Goldie.

The Hon. Mr. Aubrey Herbert (Yeovil) and Mr. Rupert Gwynne (Eastborne) were both re-elected.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

In the election for the representatives of the Cambridge University, Conservative, Mr. J. F. Rawlinson, K.C. polled 4,192 votes, Mr. J. R. Butler, Independent 3,453 and Professor C. E. Sorley, Conservative, 1,018. This constituency returns two members.

The defeated candidates include Lady Cooper who lost her husband's Sir Richard Cooper's, seat at Walsall. Other unsuccessful candidates were Lieut.-Colonel Freyberg, V.C. and a former member, Captain Robert Gee, V.C. and Mrs. Burnett Smith Novelist Annie Swan, who was standing as Liberal member in a Glasgow division was, also, defeated.

J. H. Harris, Secretary of Anti-Slavery Society came at the bottom of the three-cornered poll at Camberwell.

A feature of the election results hitherto has been Labour gains especially in Scotland. The National Liberals are disappearing and the Conservatives are disappointed but they hope that the results in the counties will retrieve the position. Lady Astor is the only woman candidate hitherto returned, eleven others having been defeated. There has been sensational Labour sweep in Glasgow where Labour gained eight seats, two National Liberals and six from Conservatives. Lord Curzon's son-in-aw standing as an Independent gained a striking victory at Harrow, defeating a Conservative. Mr. Ward-Jackson by 15,290 votes to 7,868.

MR. CHURCHILL DEFEATED.

Mr. Churchill has been defeated.

UNIONIST MAJORITY ASSURED.

4-30 p.m.

The results of elections hitherto show that a clear Unionist majority is assured.

The following was the strength of the principal parties at the dissolution of Parliament:—

Conservatives	331
National Liberals	118
Liberals	36
Labour	77

RIDING ROUGHSHOD.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM ON NEAR EAST.

NO READY-MADE TREATY FOR TURKS TO SIGN!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The British memorandum on the Near East has been sent to Paris and Rome. here is every reason to believe that an understanding will be reached on the main points. It is emphasised that there no suggestion of presenting the Turks at Lausanne with a ready-made treaty for signature as, apparently, Turkish circles are inclined to believe. The only object of inter-allied preliminary consultations is to lay own general principles on which the peace treaty will be built.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the British Memorandum with regard to the Near East suggests a provisional military occupation of the Straits, owing to the unstable situation in Russia, on lines simlar to the Occupation of the Rhine. It demands a complete demilitarisation of the zone around the Straits under control of an organisation to be decided. It suggests the maintenance of an Ottoman Debt administration, unification of the railway regime and the representation of the Allies proportionately to their interests.

The Memorandum admits fiscal equality and mixed tribunals for foreigners and proposes that European officers shall be attached to Turkish gendarmerie to protect the Christian minorities.

It is understood that the Memorandum does not deal exhaustively with the question of the Straits nor with measures to ensure the enforcement of the Treaty of Peace. Consequently Marquess Curzon and M. Poincare will examine these points on Saturday and will decide whether the Allies ought eventually to insist on the carrying out of the treaties even by force if necessary.

Marquess Curzon, M. Poincare and Sgr. Mussonili will meet on Sunday or Monday.

THE NEW TURKEY.

M. FRANKLIN-BOUILLON'S PROPHECY.

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing from Constantinople, says:—

Moments for reflection at Mudania during the recent momentous Conference in that little, unattractive Turkish village on the fringe of Asia, were about as plentiful as bottles of whiskey in the strict prohibition Kemalist zones. But when one was able to get away from the rumours of wars and the "once more into the breach" attitude, the first intrusion upon the mind was the clear-cut contrast between the serenity of the scene and the anxious alarm permeating the atmosphere.

One of the most interesting personalities at Mudania was M. Franklin-Bouillon. Always genial, even when he saw the work he had done in the prime of his life hovering on the brink of the melting-pot, he refrained from giving a single meaningful word for publication until the signature of the armistice was assured. Then, at five o'clock in the grey and cold morning of Wednesday, October 11, he stated his case. "You can publish, over my name," he said, "my confident prophecy that the New Turkey within a short span will be ranged with the Great Powers. When I arranged the Angora agreement, I did something for which I have been bitterly condemned; during the last seven days I have stood by, sleepless and anxious, because of these aggravating delays caused by the politicians, but now I know I did something when I secured that Angora agreement for which the whole world one day will be thankful. These Turks are not the old Turks; there are three of them—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Fethi Bey and Raouf Bey—whom I would be proud to see assisting to manage the affairs of my country. They are not militarists; they are not politicians; they are statesmen. The New Turkey has determination, brains a lofty patriotism, and ample natural resources. She has turned over from her sleep, and it is well for Europe that Europe can now work with her rather than against her."

LONDON EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Exchange market in London to-day was waiting for developments arising from the fall of the German cabinet. French francs closed at 66.90, Belgian francs at 71.80 and German marks at 32,500. The exchange on New York was 446¾.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

BROADCASTING OF NEWS.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

Further developments in wireless telephony was inaugurated yesterday. At six o'clock in the evening and again at nine o'clock a service of news was broadcasted from stations in London and Manchester by a private company. A third station in Birmingham owned by another company is expected to be ready for similar service this evening. These news services which are to become established institutions will for the present be of a condensed character. They will give a synopsis of the day's events prepared by the chief press agencies working together. Times of transmission will be carefully fixed in order that wireless services shall not encroach upon the province of morning and evening newspapers. The underlying idea indeed is to present the news in such a form as to whet the appetite for fuller details rather than set up competition. The results of the General Elections will afford an opportunity of demonstrating the usefulness of the innovation.—(B. O. W.)

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

HARDINGE-POINCARE CONVERSATIONS

LONDON JUBILANT.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

Lord Curzon's memorandum on the Near East question containing points upon which the Allies should have agreed on a policy before entering the Lausanne Conference has been handed to M. Poincare by Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador in Paris. Opinion in Paris is generally to the effect that M. Poincare is unlikely to encounter any difficulty in subscribing to the views of the British Government. If such is the case Lord Curzon will then be enabled to proceed to Lausanne at the week-end via Paris, where he will meet the French Premier.

"The Times" to-day states that the recent exchanges between London and Paris have had excellent fruit and an explicit assurance has been given that the French Government are ready to meet force against force in the event of any attempt by the Turks to infringe the Mudania Convention. The attitude of Italy on this point, "The Times" says, is understood to be equally definite.

With regard to the visit which Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist Delegate to the Lausanne Conference, is reported to be paying to Paris, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily News" learns that M. Poincare has indicated that he would consider altogether improper to enter into anything of the nature of negotiations with Ismet Pasha before the actual Conference opens.—(B. O. W.)

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—As the result of an interview between Lord Hardinge and M. Poincare, it is understood that the divergencies between Britain and France regarding the Near East policy no longer exist.

DENIAL OF KEMALIST RAID ON FRENCH CONVENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The French Consul Meyrier has returned Constantinople from Brusa and denies the report regarding the Kemalist raid on the French convent.

ISMET'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

ANGORA'S AIM.

Ismet Pasha arrived in Paris to-day and will be received by M. Poincare this evening. Interviewed by the newspaper "L' Information" Ismet Pasha said that Angora aimed at the reconstruction of an absolutely independent Turkey, especially without Capitulations.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Rafet Pasha will to-morrow present a Note to the High Commissioners sating that the National Assembly does not admit the right of foreign interference in the administrative or civil affairs but intends to respect the Mudania convention.

M. POINCARE'S INTERVIEW WITH ISMET PASHA.

Paris, 15.—M. Poincare had 33 minutes' interview with Ismet Pasha this evening. It is semi-officially stated that the interview was courteous and would have been very brief but for Ismet Pasha's incomplete knowledge of the French. It is stated that M. Poincare excused the delay in opening the Lausanne conference to which Ismet said he quite understood the reasons given but emphasised the inconvenience of any further adjournment. There will be no further interviews between M. Poincare and Ismet who will return to Lausanne to-morrow.

WAR DEBTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

New York.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., on behalf of the Britisf Government, to-day, paid into the Federal Reserve Bank for account of the United States Government a further 50 million dollars instalment of interest on the British war debt to America.

CONGRESS MALABAR ENQUIRY.

BOLSTERING UP OPPOSITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 15.

Following the manifesto recently issued by some Hindus including the Raja Vasudeva Rajah of Kollengode and Lt. Kavalappara Moopil Nair, some Moplahs of Malabar have just come out with a manifesto denouncing the Congress Enquiry Committee. The present manifesto is similar to the Hindu outburst and says among other things that the Congress Khilafat propaganda was the direct and proximate cause of the Moplah rebellion, and that this has been established by evidence adduced before competent judges. The manifesto concluding says that the entry of the Committee into Malabar will inflame the untutored mind of the Moplah and rouse his passions again and that this is not the time for fault-finding but for the softening of mutual asperities between the Hindus and the Moplahs. The signatories to the manifesto which has been submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras include the Kazi of Malappuram, the Thangals of Kundotty and Khan Behadur Attakova Thangal of Ponani and over 25 others.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN AMERICA

CASE AGAINST WOMEN REPUBLICANS FAILS.

MRS. MCSWINEY DISCHARGED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Complaints against Mrs. Muriel McSwiney, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork, and eight other female members of the Irish Republican Association in America who were arrested yesterday, while marching before the British Embassy, have been dismissed and the prisoners discharged.

GERMAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

NO CHANGE IN REPARATIONS POLICY

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the resignaion of the Government in no way affects Germany's reparation programme as expounded in the Note to the Reparations Commission.

The Socialist's refusal to co-operate with the People's Party is embodied in a resolution carried by a two-thirds majority declaring that they will only participate in a cabinet consistently pursuing a policy of stabilisation of the mark which is the most urgent requirement but the People's Party has hitherto not given any guarantee of such a policy. President Ebert has requested the Government to carry on temporarily while he confers with he socialists and non-socialists. Dr. Wirth has issued a statement in which he says that he had hoped to form a great coalition, since the Note to the Reparations Commission had been accepted by all the parties except the Socialists but the latter, having refused to participate, it has become an urgent matter to settle the future external policy.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—Herr Speyer, of the War Burdens Commission, handed over to the Reparations Commission to-day bills payable in Brussels to the value of 55 million gold marks due on the 15th May, 1923, in execution of the decision of the Reparation Commission on August 31st. The cash payment due on November 15th, under the Reparation Commission's decision of March 21st, is 60 million gold marks. The balance of five millions will be made up by additional bills to be delivered on November 17th.

THE CHILE DISASTER.

TOTAL MORTALITY NEARLY 2,000.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Santiago says the official estimate of casualties resulting from the earthquake is 1,800 killed and over 2,000 injured.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The British Government has instructed its representative at Santiago to convey to the Chilean Government its expression of sincere sympathy in regard to the earthquake disaster.—(B. O. W.)

RUMOURS AT GAYA.

A correspondent wires under date November 16:—

There are increasing rumours that the District Magistrate of Gaya is contemplating stopping the construction of the temporary residential quarters for the Khilafat Conference on the Municipal Water works ground. The rumours have created great sensation among the different sections of the Gaya public.

The attitude of the Municipal Chairman appears to be very doubtful, as he is more likely to side with the Magistrate than with the public in eventualities.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was operated on the 15th morning. The result was satisfactory. His health has been unsatisfactory for months.

London 16th, Rome.—Count Durini di Monda has been appointed the Italian Minister at Teheran.

AJMER D. C. COMMITTEE.

AJMER, Nov. 16.

In a general meeting of the District Congress Committee, Ajmer, held on 13th instant at Idgah the following office bearers have been elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Mirza Abdul Quader Beg in jail, president; Pandit Chandulalji Bhargava, Acting President; Doctor Patni, Vice-President, Doctor Abdulaziz General Secretary; Munshi Laltapershadji Shad, Joint Secretary; Vaid Ramchandraji, Treasurer and Babu Munnalalji, auditor.

A very streng and influential managing committee consisting of these officials and 11 other members including Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi, Maulana Moinuddin Sahib and Kunwar Chandkaranji Sarda is also formed to carry on Congress propaganda enthusiastically in the District. All these gentlemen are of the "no change" party.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

"TANTAMOUNT" TO NATIONAL SUICIDE.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S CAMOUFLAGE.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji writes:—

At the end of two years of Non-Cooperation we are practically told by four of our great leaders that we have failed to understand what real Non-Cooperation means! I suppose some of us are too old, and some too young, to understand—not what Non-Cooperation stands for, but the reasoning of the brilliant lawyers who have set themselves to prove to an astonished world that you can have both light and darkness in a room at an identical moment. Non-Cooperation to most of us simples, who have accepted the Mahatma's Creed in its essence consists of two distinct factors, viz., (1) non-recognition of Government institutions, and (2) no more carrying of the beggar's bowl to the high authorities who [illegible] the future destiny of India [illegible] in their hands.

Now I have not found either in the Civil Disobedience Committee Report, or in the very elaborate statement of the President-elect of the next Congress, that it is challenged that these two factors constitute the essentials of Non-Cooperation. If so, in common with most of my friends who are working in Gujarat I fail to understand how it can be argued that standing for election to the Councils and taking the oath, by even the most sophisticated reasoning, be proved to be non-recognition of the Councils? The act of offering oneself for election is sufficient for ordinary minds to establish that a recognition of the Councils has taken place, and no amount of ingenious hair-splitting arguments can demolish this fundamental fact. That such recognition of Councils is opposed to the principle of Non-Cooperation is a faith with most of us workers in Gujarat, and it was on that account that at a meeting of the Gujarat District Congress Committee out of some 50 or 60 workers only one was found in favour of entering the Council. So far as the masses are concerned they are not much troubled by the special pleadings of our lawyer leaders. They have full faith in the programme of the Congress, and simply cannot believe that the next Congress at Gaya is going to give a go-by to a principle established at the Special sessions of the Congress which met in Calcutta, and affirmed and re-affirmed in successive Congresses. It is only our workers who are bewildered by the unexpected that has happened. They had expected only a definite answer to the question whether the country was prepared for mass civil disobedience or not. With the exception of those who had only accepted the Congress Programme because it was the Congress programme, and not because they were convinced of the intrinsic merit of each item of such programme, no one desires the committee to tinker with the principles of non-cooperation and advise activities absolutely irreconcilable with such principles. The advice to enter the Councils is a triumph for those gentlemen who were in its favour at the Calcutta Special Sessions of the Congress, and who had thus far worked the Congress programme more as a matter of expediency than of faith. My friends in Gujrat and I deny that the C. D. Committee was in any way authorised to pronounce on the question of entry into the Councils. All that our great leader Deshbandhu Das says in justification of Hakim Saheb, Pandit Motilal and our very astute friend Vithalbhai Patel's taking the bit between their teeth and galloping through the fence of N.C.O., is, in the opinion of the majority in Gujrat, merely camouflage. These gentlemen were not entitled to break the essential principles involved in N.C.O. just because they could find no other way to keep up, as they imagined, the flagging spirit of the people. It is their spirit that had flagged and not that of the solid mass that is behind the movement. On this point some of us will have a great deal to say at the next Congress.

The Deshbandhu would, after getting into the Council, ask for an amendment of the Act constituting the Councils. Is not this again presenting the beggar's bowl for some scraps from the victuals possessed by the Government whose institutions you are to eschew, and therefore a breach of the second principle involved in N. C. O.?

Not only do the entry into Councils and asking for amendment of the constitution involve a breach of the fundamental principles of N. C. O., but to expect the achievement of the object for which you have first to smash N. C. O. itself, i.e., the wrecking of the administrative machinery fashioned to support the present bureaucratic system, is simply futile. Your wish to enter the "Steel Frame" where the poor Moderates who desired to work for their country's cause, have already been crushed into pulp, and hope to achieve your ends. Well, do so! But do not attempt to drag the Congress at your heels too! The Congress is big enough to hold within its fold even men hypnotized by the suggestion of the great possibilities of what the Deshbandhu calls "Non-Cooperation from within the Councils." Let such men "gang their own way."

"NATIONAL SUICIDE."

Mr. T. Prakasam writes from Madras:—

"Entry into the Councils at this juncture is national suicide. It would prove our weakness and unfitness for the national struggle. No nation will be fit for Swaraj if it be so fickle and wavering. Having laid the hand to the plough, we cannot now turn back. The reasons given by Pandit Nehru and his friends in favour of entry are unconvincing. Our leaders have told us so often that Swarajya could never be a gift by one nation to another, and that we

(Continued on next page.)

VINDICATION OF SELF-RESPECT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S MOVE.

TREATMENT TO OVERSEAS INDIANS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. The Corporation passed two important resolutions, one dealing with the question of appointing Executive Committees, and the other regarding the question of withdrawing funds of the Bombay Municipality invested in banks registered in the Colonies and the Dominions.

COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

The Corporation first gave consideration to the Report on the System of appointing Committees. The Committee made the following recommendations:—

(i) that in view of the increasing volume of work which comes before the Corporation their present Committee system should be revised radically;

(ii) that all existing Committees, except the two Statutory Committees, *viz* the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee should be replaced as early as possible by Special Committees not exceeding 12 in number;

(iii) that the maximum number of Councillors in any Special Committee shall not exceed 18;

(iv) that every Councillor shall serve on at least one Special Committee.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved and the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded that the report be adopted.

Mr. P. J. Marzban in moving an amendment said the Executive Committees were actually engineered by certain interested members. What he urged particularly was that the Executive Committees should know their responsibilities.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconding the amendment regretted that "pigmies were taking the place of giants." He contended that the late Mr. Justice Telang as well as Sir P. M. Mehta had said that Executive Committees could not be of any use. Executive Committees took away the powers of individual members, and matters relating to the city passed into the hands of the Committees.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna rising to a point of order, Dr. Sukhia brought his remarks to a close.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said Dr. Sukhia had taken the year 1887 as his text but Bombay had progressed considerably since that year. There certainly was room for improvement still. It was a pity that the resolution was not brought forward earlier.

Mr. Sethna:—"It was brought forward five or six times, but was thrown out."

Mr. Nariman continuing said towards the tag end of the Corporation they were trying a new plan which would guide the future Corporation. The idea was to convert the House, which till then was a sort of a debating society, into an Executive and Controlling body. So far as he could see it was a change only in name, because it was the old thing in a new garb. Members of the Corporation should remain busy outside the Corporation, rather than merely sitting there talking and talking. (Hear, hear.) It was surprising in what perfunctory manner the grievances of the citizens were dealt with by the Corporation. Important matters were referred to Committees which made reports afterwards on them. They had got still the August agenda to complete and an important item of the type of "Pathan Terrorism" which, when brought forward was at its height, remained yet to be discussed. Some ways and means to expedite the work of the Corporation must, therefore, be adopted. He, then, moved the following amendment:—

"That Clause III of the Report be deleted and the following Amendment be substituted in its place.

a. That seven small Committees of not more than five, called the respective Executive Wards Committees corresponding to the seven wards in the city, be formed, consisting of either elected representatives of that ward or members residing in that ward.

(b.) That all communications or complaints concerning or relating to different wards, should in the first instance be placed before the respective committees of those yards and be submitted to the Corporation with that committee's recommendations or report.

c. For the purpose of preparing reports, attending to correspondence etc., each Ward Committee be empowered to elect an Honry. Secretary."

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said after taking 35 minutes to explain, Dr. Sukhia, had failed to enlighten them on such an important matter. He urged that their salvation lay in Executive Committees. (Hear, hear.) Another matter to be borne in mind was, what was bad in the time of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta should not necessarily be so now and the speaker was certain that if to-day Sir Pherozeshah were alive, he would have sided with them. He hoped the Corporation would not miss that chance given to them for the sixth time.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said the question of the Committee System had been occupying the attention of the Corporation since 1907. There had been a consensus of opinion that a change in that direction was necessary to cope with the work of the Corporation. Of course, the Corporation could appoint as many committees as it liked, the main object being efficiency and expedition.

On the motion of Mr. Fry, closure was applied.

Mr. Mody replying to the debate said the present system was conducive to the minimum of efficiency and the maximum of delay. It was, therefore, with a view to expedite the work of the Corporation that he moved the proposition.

On votes being taken, Mr. Mody's proposal was declared carried, all the amendments having been negatived.

RESOLUTION RE. COLONIES.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta next, moved the following resolution:

"That in view of the unjust, humiliating treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects by the Governments of the Dominions and Crown Colonies of the British Empire this Corporation resolves:—

(1) That no insurance of the moveable and immoveable properties of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be hereafter placed with Insurance Companies registered in those dominions or colonies.

(2) That no funds of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be hereafter invested in the banks registered in those dominions or colonies and those already invested be immediately withdrawn.

(3) That no person or persons born in those dominions or colonies be employed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation either as agent, contractor or servant and the services of those who are so engaged be forthwith dispensed with.

(4) That the Commissioner is hereby required to carry out the aforesaid requisitions at the earliest possible time."

In moving the proposition, Mr. J. M. Mehta expressed the hope that it would be passed with one voice and a unanimous vote. The house represented the citizens of Bombay who were not admitted in some of the Colonies and, therefore, as a protest the house must pass the resolution. In this twentieth century India, which had an ancient civilisation, would not tolerate humiliation. He valued self-sepect above everything else. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri went recently to Australia and New Zealand where he was boomed up and feted. His tour to Australia seemed to promise a new world for Indians. But Mr. Sastri had totally failed to bring relief. Indians were treated in Australia like helots. Therefore, it behoved the house to take back every rupee belonging to the citizen that had been invested in the banks having their origin in the Colonies. Justice was blind and if the Municipal Commissioner was born in Australia he must go. He hoped that the self-respect of the city and of the house would be vindicated and the resolution passed.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, seconding the motion said that even Christians like Mr. C. F. Andrews had said in unmistakable terms that Indians in the Colonies were treated "like helots of the Empire". In view of indignities heaped upon their brethren the resolution should be passed by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna requested Mr. Mehta to withdraw his proposition because he had not made his case quite clear before the Corporation.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, said it was a part of his duty openly to support the resolution (hear, hear.). He would be unworthy of commanding any respect if he did not express his feelings of abhorrence at the treatment which was being meted out in the Colonies to the people of the country to which the speaker belonged. It was their misfortune that their Commissioner happened to be an Australian.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the third portion of the resolution he deleted.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. A. Lalji, next, moved that to the third portion of the resolution in the beginning the words "In future" he added.

Mr. Mehta agreed to the amendment.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner explaining his position said the resolution as amended would involve that in future no Indian born in the Colonies and the Dominions be employed in the Municipality. He thought the resolution required some modification. He did not wish to refer to Mr. Sastri's tour to Australia. He did not want to apologise to them for being an Australian by birth. He was proud to be their servant and he should be proud to continue. He had been in India for well nigh 21 years and seven years in Australia. During the war it was a very frequent thing to see an Indian in large hospitals in New Zealand going hand in hand with New Zealanders. The matter was one in which the feelings were very strong. But he could not allow the resolution to be put and passed without pointing out the issues involved. The resolution would have been appropriate if it were in a different form.

The amendment of Mr. Mody was thrown out and the original proposition of Mr. Mehta was passed.

The Corporation, then, adjourned till Monday.

ALL INDIA KEERTANA CONFERENCE, GAYA.

Love of one's own country is the chief element for the prosperity of a nation. In the present-day struggle for Swaraj in India, if the pure static force of non-violent non-cooperation idea should go deep into the hearts of all patriots and a peaceful evolution take place, the easy method of teaching is by the Keertanas and Bhajanas of Bhagavatars and Keertankars in all parts of India. It is therefore that this appeal is made with the firm belief to all Bhagavatars and Keertankars in India to attend the All-India Keertana Conference which is proposed to be held along with the Indian National Congress this year at Gaya and thus serve the cause of their Motherland by taking part in the discussions therein and resolve on the advisability of having a permanent annual conference of this kind to lend force to the movement for Swaraj headed by Mahatma Gandhi by placing their all at the altar of the Motherland. The choice of a chairman is likely to fall on our revered leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The fee for every Keertankara delegate will be Rs. 10. Arrangements for their lodging and boarding will be separately made which they have to pay for.

All correspondence should be addressed to Keertana Kesari Jayaramacharya, or S. K. Setlur, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Secretaries, All-Indian Kirtana Conference, Tumkur, (Mysore State.)

THE INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY IST JANUARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

Delhi is begining to show signs of activity on the economic, as well as on the political side. The Inchcape Committee which commenced its labours a few days ago is furrowing every inch of the Secretariat with a view to effect cuts in national expenditure. The Committee, composed as it is of millionaires multimillionaires and company promoters is euphemistically called in some quarters the rich men's congregation and consequently does not command the sympathy of the middle and lower classes. The task of the Committee is, however, laborious and complicated and the members appear on the whole to be devoting a great deal of time and attention but their examination of every item is so detailed that it will take longer to finish the enquiry than is contemplated.

It is arranged that the Committee should send in its recommendations by the first of January next and indeed one report has it that Lord Inchcape has booked his return passage about that date but the scrutiny with which the Committee is entering into every departmental detail does not lend certainty to the report.

CLEARING THE AIR.

On the political side Delhi has not been silent. The recent sittings of the Jamait-ul-Ulema and the joint manifesto issued by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari have considerably cleared the misapprehension that existed about the situation in the Near East and particularly the position of the Khilafat. Opinion on the question of the entry of Non-cooperators into councils is still divided but it is made abundantly clear that the anti-entry view will ultimately prevail.

MRS. BESANT'S ACTIVITY.

Meanwhile the activities of Dr. Annie Besant are receiving some attention now and then. Her latest stunt of making a paper constitution has been adversely commented upon in the Indian as well as the Anglo-Indian press. "The Eastern Mail," the Anglo-Indian organ in Delhi has a trenchant criticism of Dr. Besant's plan of paper constitution-making and advises her to abandon her present wild goose chase and follow the lead that will be given by the Gaya Congress. "No body need quarrel with her desire for improving the lot of Indians. In fact everyone should welcome and cooperate in all fruitful endeavours. But is this idea of paper constitution-making fruitful and of what value will it be? It is our deliberate conviction that it is impossible to enforce a paper constitution. It could only lead to interminable wrangles and give India a seven days' wonder. The leaders of the Congress in spite of all their faults, have more solid ideas on the subject." The Nationalist organs in Delhi are writing in the same strain and it can be safely predicted that Dr. Annie Besant's proposals are knocked on the head.

PANDIT NEHRU'S DEFENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who returned to Allahabad on Sunday morning from his tour in the Punjab was interviewed by a representative of the "Independent" at Anand Bhawan. The following is the report of the interview.

Question:—There seems to be a good deal of opposition to the scheme of entry into Councils proposed by you and two of your colleagues in the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee Report. What do you think of this opposition?

Answer:—It is a mistake to call our scheme, a scheme for entry into Councils. It is, as we have made quite clear in the report itself a scheme for a more effective boycott of the Councils. As for opposition it was not wholly unexpected. When men's minds get accustomed to certain grooves of thought, it takes time to get them out of those grooves. Nine persons out of ten who have expressed their dissent from us have either not had an opportunity or not taken the trouble of reading our report. Some of those have since completely come round to our view. Some are covering and others simply refuse to consider our arguments on their merits. There is hardly a single objection which we have not anticipated and fully answered. The same objections are harped upon in the Press and on the platform and our answers are ignored. Many of the dissentients who are unable to answer our reasoning take shelter under the popular prejudice against the change and say that it would be impossible to convince the masses of the desirability of standing for elections in the face of Mahatma Gandhi's distinct prohibition. At the same time they are busy with an intensive propaganda to prevent the masses from being converted to our view which shows that they do believe in the likelihood of our success in convincing the people.

I do expect a sharp difference of opinion but there is no reason why there should be a split in the sense of a party who may be in the minority breaking away from the Congress."

BOY PATRIOT GOES TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

AHRITSAR, Nov. 14.

Master Harisingh arrested for speeches made at Amritsar was sentenced to-day to one year's simple imprisonment or to provide a security of Rs. 3,000. He however elected to go to jail.

On a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, the Police searched the office of the "Quami Report" press and confiscated certain proscribed Urdu pamphlets.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

have to establish it ourselves. I am unable to understand why they are thinking of entering the unholy and corrupt house without going forward to establish Swaraj themselves. Mr. Das once declared that we, Congressmen, are responsible for the peace of the country, that we are responsible even for the crimes of robbers and dacoits. Having said so, to think of Council-entry to-day is subversion of the fundamental principles of the great movement. The country can certainly ignore the co-operators and press forward to the goal. If we persist in entering the Councils with the avowed object of obstructing good measures and bad, we shall be acting like children, and it will not be long before we are disillusioned. But have every hope that our leaders will see their error before it is too late, and give a proper lead to the country."

BEHAR LEADERS AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 16.

It is understood that objections against entering Councils were raised by the Non-cooperation leaders of Behar in a recent informal conference held by Mr. C. R. Das at Patna. They held that it was against Mr. Gandhi's principle. Obstruction in the Council would produce no good result, on the contrary it would eliminate the sympathy of Cooperators and a large number of Non-cooperators if beneficial measures like the release of the non-cooperating prisoners were opposed in the Council. Doubt was also, expressed as to the possibility of capturing the majority of seats.

Mr. Das replied that they were not going to cooperate in the Council and therefore, they were not violating Mr. Gandhi's principle and that they were not cooperating in the beneficial measures of the Government even now as in the case of the Bengal Flood Relief. It was agreed on both sides that the Non-cooperation movement received a set back. It was necessary to make some alteration in the programme to infuse a new life into the movement which Mr. Das declared would alone be achieved by entry into the Council. No definite conclusion was arrived at on the point. The Behar leaders expressed themselves generally against the entry into the Councils.

BENARES AGAINST ENTRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Nov. 16.

A furious propaganda regarding council entry is raging all over this province. But Benares is solidly against the proposed change. The "Aj," the local vernacular daily writes against and all the newly elected All-India Committee members are of the same view.

A series of daily meetings has been arranged here to voice public opinion on the matter and among the speakers will be Dr. Amarnath and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

THE MONTAGU MYSTERY.

CONSERVATIVE, LIBERAL AND INDEPENDENT.

There was further opportunity to investigate the political creed of Mr. Montagu, the ex-Secretary of State for India.

The announcement in the "Morning Post", in mail week, of "an astonishing rumour" to the effect that, Mr. Montagu intends to contest his seat in West Cambridgeshire as a Conservative would seem perfectly correct. It appears that at a semi-private meeting of the Committee of the Cambridgeshire Branch of the National Farmers' Federation he declared that if re-elected member for Cambridgeshire he would support Mr. Bonar Law's administration. On the strength of this promise, added to an expression of deep interest in agriculture, Mr. Montagu received a pledge of support from the farmers' organisation.

Mr. Montagu also assumes, with some reason, that the local Liberal Association will give him full support, and he hopes beside that the Conservative organisation "will continue to support him." To fill this triple role Mr. Montagu varies the Gladstonian formula of "peace, retrenchment and reform" to "peace, economy and agriculture." There is a possibility that even Cambridgeshire, though its people are trustful and guileless by nature, may begin to wonder whether Mr. Montagu, with his readiness to be Liberal, Conservative and Independent all at the same time, is not more concerned with his own welfare than that of the country. We must wait until the meetings of adoption on Saturday to know the strength of the various parties and of the support on which Mr. Montagu can rely.

The matter is one entirely for the local association. If it decides to fight Mr. Montagu, and agrees on a candidate, that candidate will have the support of the Central Office.

KARACHI WATER WORKS EXTENSION.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (Sindh.) Nov. 15.

The Karachi Municipality has decided to abolish the present combined post of the Chief Officer-Engineer and create separate posts of Chief Officer and Chief Engineer on 1000-50-1200. The present incumbent, Mr. Measham Lea, who has served over 20 years goes on deputation as a consulting Engineer for the construction of a new scheme of waterworks extension, on the completion of which he is expected to retire. The preliminary arrangements for the new scheme of waterworks extension at Karachi by the construction of a new main coduit, nearly 17 miles long, are complete and the construction operations are to begin shortly.

Owing to the outbreaks of malaria in the Thar-Parkar districts, cotton picking and other agricultural operations have been suspended for the time being.

E. B. RAILWAY REFORM.

LOCAL DVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

It is understood that Government of India, Railway Department, have decided that a local advisory committee should be constituted on the E. B. Railway effecting the change in the E. B. Railway local consulting committee. This step is taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Acworth Committee which stated that witness after witness representing Indian public opinion had complained that Indians had no voice in the management of their own railways. They thought that no scheme of reform could attain its purpose of fitting railways to the needs of Indian public opinion unless public had an adequate voice in the matter.

Accordingly the Committee favoured the appointment of central and local advisory councils consisting of representatives of the Departments of State specially concerned with railway matters and nominees of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies representing public. The Agent of the E. B. Railway will be the ex officio Chairman of the newly appointed committee.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE.

SOME STRIKERS DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16

Sheth Ambalal's mill which had decided to levy a fine of Rs. 3, on each one of its ment who indulged in rowdyism while going on strike on Friday last, has now paid them off and is recruiting new men. Other mills are working as usual and the workmen who had been on strike are earnestly pressing Miss Ansuyaben to withdraw her resignation and to continue as their President which she has not done so far.

A FRONTIER RAID.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states a serious raid occurred in Waziristan on the 13th instant. A convoy contractor's carts and employees were attacked in Hinn's Tangi Gorge in the Tank Zam River, about four miles east of Jandola by fifty hostile Mahsuds. The escorting party was quickly reinforced from Jandola and Khirgi and two hours fight ensued before the gang retired. British casualties are reported to have been seven killed and eight wounded. The enemy casualties are not known.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The market opened strong for jute stocks in sympthy with hessian market and some spirited dealings were effected in Clives which registered a further rise. Howrahs participated to a lesser extent with higher priced stocks coming in for attention at advancing rates Coals kept fairly steady with a fair amount of business. Cottons did not exhibit much variation. Miscellaneous stocks were quiet with no outstanding feature. The following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—6 per cent. bonds (1927) at 100-14, 6 per cent. bonds (1931) 100-14.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1335.

Railways:—Bankura Damudar River Railway 47-8, Katakhal Lalabazar Railway 48.

Cotton.—Agra United 5-12, Dunbar 303, Kesoram 11, Tinnevelly Textiles 11 c.d.

Jute:—Albion 397, Alliance 505, Anglo-India 362, Auckland 181, Bally 214, Barnagore 130 s.d., Budge Budge 460, Clive 37-12 x.d., Craig 8, Dalhousie 378, Fort William 322, Fort Gloster 790 s.l., Howrah 46-12 s.l., Kankmarrah 473 s.l., Lansdowne 312 c.d., Kelvin 708 s.l., Kinnison 908 s.l., Northbrook 60, Nuddea 52, Orient 182, Reliance 47-12, Standard 401, Union 490, Waverley 10-8.

Coal:—Bengal 830, Bhalgora 13-8, Bokaro Ramgurh 40-8, Burrakur 35-4, Equitable 25, Gopalichuck 11-4, Ghusick and Muslia 25-4, Pench Valley 31-8, Union 9-12.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 51, s.o.l., Hooghly Flour 40-8, British India Tobacco 1-5, Spences Hotel 12-12, Samastipur Sugar 10, Bishnauth 16, Central Cacher 73-8, Tirrihanna 13 s.l.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and seven-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-nine thirty-one pence.

Tobacco 15, Spencer Hotel 12-12, Samastitwenty-nine thirty-two pence.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society was held on Friday evening in the room of the Society in the Arts College of the Benares Hindu University. The President of the Society, Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., was in the chair, and among the other members present were Professor Syamacharan De, Professor Gorakh Prasad, Professor Harendranath Datta, Professor Pashopati Prasad, Professor Shukdeva Pande, Professor Sohan Lal, Professor Badrinath Prasad and Mr. Mewa Ram Saksena, B.Sc., University Research Scholar. The Honorary Secretary, Professor Gorakh Prasad, reported that the voting papers received from the members of the Society, resident and non-resident, showed that all the members who had sent in their voting papers had voted for the proposal of the Council that the first President, Dr. Ganesh Prasad, should hold the office of President during his life. The proposal of the Council was therefore declared to be carried. Dr. Ganesh Prasad discoursed on the research papers published since March, 1922, in India, Japan, England, France, Germany Holland, Sweden, Italy and America. After the reading of a paper by Professor Badrinath Prasad on "Integration Images" in the absence of the author, Professor Lakshmi Narayan of the Lucknow University, and of two other papers, one by Professor Harendranath Datta and the other by Mr. Mewa Ram Saksena, the meeting was dissolved.

EFFECTIVE OBSTRUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

ORGANISE VILLAGES AND LABOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Nov. 11.

"It is really against our Dharma. Personally I am not taking a religious view of our movement. I consider it merely as the means to an end. Even then, as I view the point, either we must throw overboard all the principles that we upheld for the last two years and take up obstruction, or we must not even dream of obstruction as a part of N.C.O., much less as a manlier form of it." Thus spoke Sjt. Shiv Prasad Gupta, well-known as a generous zemindar and the owner of a library reputed to be one of the largest in U. P. He has donated over ten lakhs and the whole of his magnificent library to the Kashi Vidyapith. He is of course an A. I. C. C. He said that swearing allegiance to the King and faithful discharge of duty with the idea of wrecking the Reforms was absolutely reprehensible. Apart from the moral point of view, he did not think the mass of the voters were hairsplitters who could understand the niceties of distinction between responsive Co-operation and responsive N. C. O. and obstruction. Even apart from all this, he did not believe that effective obstruction in the Councils was possible, for they had to work against great odds. Their best men were either in gaol or disqualified. As matters stood, the Moderates could not easily be ousted from the Councils. N. C. O.'s could not hope for any majority, effective or absolute. The Moderates, the zamindars, and Government could always hope to be the stronger combination.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

As for any constructive proposal, he was not a leader nor had he a fertile brain to evolve such schemes. "During the war, I was in America, and I noticed that Indian news usually appeared in odd corners of the papers. Yet England had to spend a lot of money to counteract even such poor propaganda." He believed foreign propaganda was essential. Instead of wasting time and thought on the Councils, he would push on the programme before the country. He favoured the boycott of British goods. He suggested the adoption of the 1906 Congress resolution at Calcutta on the subject. That resolution had two paths one encouraging Swadeshi, another advocating boycott. That would solve their difficulties.

ORGANISE VILLAGES.

Finally he laid great stress on an effective organisation of Labour in towns. He referred to what he saw being done in Los Angeles and other parts of America. The Congress also could do something by running factories on a purely cooperative basis. Moreover, India was a land of villages. To have strength for their movement, he could not think of anything else but the organisation of villages. "Organise Labour and organise villages" should be their slogan for the coming months.

STEAMER TIMINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you have always shown goodwill to help the public, may I crave the hospitality for these few lines in your valued paper? It has been announced by Messrs. Killick Nixon & Company in your issue of the 11th instant that during the Exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa, special steamers will leave Bombay Ferry Wharf at 10 A.M. sailing direct for Panjim: in regard to this may I suggest through the medium of your journal that the Company be good enough to time the departure of specials on all Saturdays during the Season at 4 P.M. instead of at 10 a.m. as announced? As these steamers will sail direct for Goa without touching intermediate ports, they should be able to reach Panjim in time on Sunday morning. This arrangement will greatly help the pilgrims from Bombay as also those arriving from upcountry, and I should say the business men in particular as they could get on Board these steamers after they have closed down their offices for the week and thereby gain a day. This indeed will be to the interest of the Company and enough inducement too:—Yours, etc.,

THE PILGRIM.

KHURAI'S PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

KHURAI, Nov. 16.

A largely attended meeting of Khurai public was held to consider the Civil Disobedience Committee's report, where the following resolution was unanimously passed. "In the opinion of this meeting entry into Councils in any form is a direct violation of the principle of Non-cooperation and involves a distinct going back in the great policy enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. This meeting affirms its firm belief in the triple boycott as an essential factor for the early attainment of Swaraj."

Our Delhi correspondent writes: The tenth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress takes place at Lucknow from the 8th to 13th January next. Intending visitors can communicate before the 15th December with Dr. Wali Mahomed or Mr. Monohan of the Lucknow University as regards accommodation, etc.

Babu Lakshman Sahai Shrivastava wires from Benares:—The University Parliament of the Benares Hindu University announces that the inter-university annual competition debate will be held on the 1st of December. The representatives of the various colleges are requested to arrive at the University by the evening of the 30th November at the latest.

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MY AGE IS 25!

I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing weak day by day, accidently I read in the "Jame-Jamshed" about

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

who had been to France, Italy, Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

F. K. MODY (Parsi)
Hussanali Building, Near Islam Club.
CHAWPATTI.

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, near Marwadi Vidyalaya
BOMBAY No. 4.

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INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6).

only explanation is that the railway rates in India have reached a point at which they are positively acting as a deterrent to traffic. Railway enterprise in India has reached a stage, at which, judging from the results, there seems to be no further room for profitable expansion in that direction. The State in India is no doubt a monopolist in the matter of railways. The one great justification of public monopolies in services of such great public utility is that in framing its charges, the monopolist State would aim, not so much at making for itself the maximum of monopoly profit, but at the maximum use of the monopolised service at a minimum of rates consistent with the demand of public finance. The State in India has authorised or acquisced in the rates framed by the managing companies not at all on the lines which would realise the common aspiration of using the specially low rates as an effective, indirect encouragement to Indian industries and interprovincial trade. Overlooking for the moment this grave defect in the railway rates policy, one must yet record an emphatic condemnation of the authorities which led the Assembly to believe that an exactly proportionate increase in revenue would follow a given increase in rates and fares. And, in connection with the increase in the passenger fares, criticism becomes all the more poignant when it is recalled that by far the largest patron of first class railway travel are the Government themselves. It is highly probable that the increased fares, especially as regards passenger traffic of the lowest class, would actually act so as to reduce that traffic and depress the revenue from that source. And as regards the superior class of passenger traffic, particularly the 1st and 2nd class, even if the increase fares result in an increased return, "it would mean no corresponding benefit for the public revenues." For the Government would have to allow, by way of travelling allowance to their civil and military officers, their commissions of enquiry etc.—double the usual charge. The railways may thus show an increase. But the Government finance would show precisely double that figure by way of increased expenditure under travelling allowances. No one can ignore the unavoidable inference that the financial authorities being responsible for framing these estimates, were careless or negligent or ignorant enough to overlook, distort or fail to realise the clear significance of suggestions for rate and fare increases.

Stop Railway Borrowing.

The general conclusion of the foregoing arguments that borrowing of capital outlay for Indian railways should be suspended, pending the restoration of equilibrium in our finances is further supported by two other considerations of financial technique. India has to borrow to meet her ordinary revenue deficit. Now, if the sum to be borrowed is further increased—needlessly—by capital outlays, and if, as is the fact, the market we can borrow from is strictly limited; there is no alternative but to offer progressively onerous terms to our yearly new creditors. This of necessity depreciates our other securities and most unnecessarily penalises our older and more helpless creditors. But quite apart from this special pleading, the obligation toborrow on progressively more disadvantageous terms ties down the hands of the State against all future economy in debt conversion schemes.

The other point to be considered specially in connection with railways borrowing is that here we have an asset, which is not only necessarily depreciating; but which is unavoidably exposed to other financial risks on account of the possibilities of progress in inventions rendering our present stock and equipment obsolete and unprofitable. If the State is committed unduly, owing to its having spent disproportionably large sums upon that asset, the inherent conservatism of the Government would assert itself, and debar such a country from introducing the latest improvements solely for financial reasons. The result is that the estate becomes progressively less valuable. The extension of railways, as shown by the mileage and considered in relation to the industrial position of India, is sufficiently large to permit our turning attention to cheaper forms of alternative transport.

Cut down Expenditure.

The remarks on the railways have hitherto been made exclusively with reference to the burden of debt. That should not be construed to mean that there is no other means of effecting substantial economy. It has already been pointed out that the working expenses have increased enormously. More than half of the total expenses is accounted for by thepayments made to the staff; and as the last Report of Railway administration says: "But the concessions which have been made to the staff have extended to many other matters besides pay, and in every case heavy additional recurring expenditure has been involved." It mentions the wholesale and liberal revision of pay all- round to the superior establishment; but omits most unaccountably to point out the relative increase per head in the emoluments of the subordinate, and also of the superior staff; in the emoluments of the Indian staff as also of the European and Anglo-Indian staff. Increase in salaries to superior officers has in the past been demanded on the score of increasing efficiency. The actual fact remains that, even after a series of such increases, the objective result has so fat been nil. And, therefore, the presenwriter suggests a gradual reduction starting from 5% off salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem to 33% off salaries and emoluments over above Rs. 3,000 a month. In the absence of full details in this regard in the Railway Reports, he can only hazard the guess that on this basis there would be a saving in staff charges of Rs. 2 to 3 crorer.

Improve the Service.

The same crude principle of retrenchment may no doubt be adopted in other departments of railway expenditure. But a far more effective and lasting method of introducing economy would be to improve the railway service. If the railway authorities in India could only be modernised enough to see the value of their discontinued week-end rates, and holiday fares and excursion rates they would soon see—by an actual reduction in charges— the paradoxical success of an improvement in income, once more proving the classical example of Gladstone's great financial achievement. And if the railway authorities could only be galvanised into so much modernity as to try extra services, like insuring goods and passengers for a small consideration, they would leave the miserable spectacle of a hardly concealable deficit far behind, and soon make the railways as truly profitable and helpful as they were intended to be and are capable of being. They must, of course, adopt, along with these modern expedients, the still more sure methods of restricting leakage or pilferage; and learn to consider the consignors and travellers—even of the lowest class—not so much as the scum unworthy of decent human treatment, but as their patrons or customers entitled to all the amenities of civilized commercial intercourse. But this change cannot take place unless we revolutionise the entire spirit and personnel of the administration. No amount of increased wages to the "superior staff" will help us to achieve this end.

Net Result.

On these recommendations the railway Budget would be:—

Dr.		Cr.	
(In crores of rupees)			
Working Charges.	65	Gross Receipts.	100
Interest.. ..	25	Additional services of Insurance etc. ..	10
Depreciation	10		
Net Profit ..	10		
Total ..	110	Total ..	110

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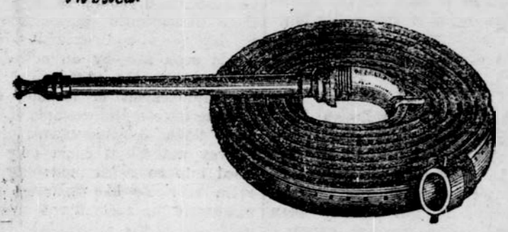

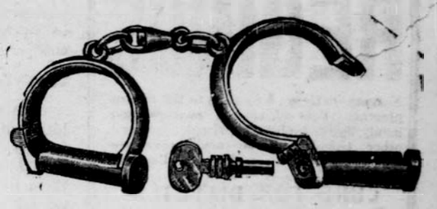

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